The Centre Reporter.

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NO MESSAGE UNTIL MONDAY

McKINLEY DELAYS FOR SAFETY OF AMERICANS IN HAVANA.

Lee Asks the President to Wait Until All Our Citizens Can Leave the Island.—Congress Will Surely Declare War.

The President's war message, which was to have been sent to congress yesterday, Wednesday, without fail, has again been postponed, and is to be sent in on Monday, although congress declared it would not wait an hour longer than yesterday.

If the independence of Cuba and the payment of a good round bill of damages can be secured from Spain without war, then all the better, but nothing short of this will be accepted from Spain.

The Queen of Spain, in a message to the President, requested him to withhold his message until Monday.

The U. S. cruiser Cincinnati was grounded by the storm on the southern coast, yesterday.

Our government has succeeded in purchasing three more war vessels in Europe.

Spain is showing signs of backing down.

Consul Lee has also requested the President to withhold his message until Monday so as to give the American residents time to leave Havana and prevent a massacre.

We are still of the opinion there will be no war.

OUR WAR SIDE.

Orders for Movements of the Fleets.

All plans for naval action have been definitely determined upon.

Sunday, after conference with the President, Secretary Long issued the orders to naval officers in command of our fleets which will be put in effect immediately upon a declaration of hostilities. The North Atlantic squadron, commanded by Captain W. T. Sampson, now at rendezvous at Key West, will steam immediately to Havana, the flying squadron, commanded by Commodore W. S. Schley, will be headed for Porto Rico, and the Asiatic squadron, commanded by Commodore Dewey, will leave Hong Kong for the Philippine Islands. The Naval Strategic Board, which has been working for weeks in mapping out the plan of campaign, is confident that within a few days after a declaration of war the cities of Havana, San Juan and Manilla will be under the guns of fleets.

Who Will Strike the First Blow.

Commodore Schley's flying squadron is expected to strike the first blow. The earliest naval engagement, it is believed, will be off the coast of Porto Rico, with Commodore Schley's fleet taking the offensive against the Spanish cruisers now anchored in the harbor of San Juan and such additional vessels as may reach that point before the time for action comes. Commodore Schley is one of the ablest and most experienced of officers in the navy. He has under him some of the best of the personnel of the navy. Captain Sampson's fleet is the largest and strongest ever assembled in our waters. Upon it will fall the duty of reducing the defences of Havana, and, in conjunction with the army, of capturing the island of Cuba. The Asiatic Squadron, commanded by Commodore Dewey, consists of the protected cruisers Olympia, Baltimore, Raleigh and Boston, and the gun boats Concord and Petral.

The squadron, it is confidently believed, will be able to make short work in subjugating the Phillipine Islands, whose only naval defence now consists of a few wooden gunboats. Commodore Dewey has reported that the harbor of Manilla has been mined, and that the shore defences have been materially increased within the last three weeks. The strength of the Asiatic squadron is, however, believed to be ample for the capture of the Phillipines, especially in view of the fact that the insurrection in the islands is still in progress, and that Spain will be subjected to a heavy fire in the rear at the time that she is meeting the naval forces of the United States.

A SPANISH FORECAST.

The Leading Spanish Military Writer Predicts Defeat for his Country.

Senor Genaro Alas, who is considered to be the leading Spanish writer on military affairs, has contributed the following article to La Epoca on the results of a war between his country and the United States:

"Will it be a duel in the French style, or until the first blood is shed, or a fight to the death? In my opinion neither one nor the other. If we are defeated quickly we shall lose Cuba and probably also Porto Rico, and it is very likely that we shall have a stronger revolt in the Philippines and serious troubles at home.

"But, suppose that at the beginning of the war we sink the whole Yankee fleet and even bombard with success two or three of the Yankee ports. Will it all end there? Oh, no. The Americans will not stand it, and the nation that from 1861 to 1865 put in arms more than 2,000,000 soldiers, raised powerful fleets, spent $4,000,000,000 and lost nearly the same amount, will make such efforts then that, in spite of all my respect for Spanish patriotism, I cannot believe that Spain will be able to stand against it.

"If there are those who believe in intervention by European powers in favor of Spain, I do not.

"A fight to the death it will not be, either, because the Americans cannot conquer us with so many miles of ocean between the two countries. We may lose our colonies, but Spain will remain. Probably that loss, though immediately disastrous, would be a benefit to our sons.

"Now can any man of sense believe that we can do to the United States what the Americans cannot do to us? Is it not a nonsensical dream to think of a conquest of American territory? I am not doubting the courage of the Spaniards, but I believe that all the nations of Europe together are not strong enough to sever a foot of land from the United States.

"In brief, the United States will not come to conquer us here, neither shall we go to conquer them there. The whole war will be reduced to this: The Yankees will provide the insurgents with arms and ammunition, blockade the ports of Cuba, and starve to death our army there, that subsists now exclusively on imported food.

"What will be the role of our navy? To break the blockade in order to provision our army and in order to get coal for itself; because I suppose that our ships will not come back to coal in Spain.

"That will be all. At the start the Yankees may destroy our whole navy or we may destroy theirs, but in the long run they will get the advantage. All other things will be mere episodes of the war. The privateers on either side will amount to nothing in deciding where the victory shall rest.

Want Another District Court.

A petition is now being circulated through the central part of the state for the signatures of the members of the bar of the central counties, which will be sent to congress, praying that body to establish a new central district United States federal court. The movement is one advocated for years by the courts of this part of the state, and strong pressure will be brought to bear to secure the passage of such a bill at this session. Should that be the case, there will be considerable competition as to where the court shall sit, among the places already mentioned being Bellefonte, Harrisburg, Williamsport and Altoona.

You Can Pick Them Out.

You can tell the successful farmer by looking at his wife; by the fruit cans in the closet. You can tell the dry goods salesman by the patches on his pants. You can tell the poison serpent by the bluntness of his tail. You can tell the slouchy woman by her shoe buttons and her hair. But easiest of all, you can pick out the enterprising merchant of the town by looking at his home newspaper.

1898 Bicycles.

Up to date wheels from $18.50 to $27.00; a first-class wheel for $35.00. A full supply of Repairs always on hand. We are head quarters for all kinds of repairing; old style wheels remodeled to '98 Pattern. Vulcanizing, enameling and brazing a specialty. Come and see us.

PENNSVALLEY BICYCLE WORKS.
Boob Building, Centre Hall, Pa.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Herbert S. Smull and Iva R. Wolf, of Rebersburg.

Wm. H. Sinkaline and Carrie Ellie Rishel, of Gregg twp.

Nelson R. Wert, of Aaronsburg, and Blanche N. Rossman, of Penn Hall.

Fred S. Wells, of Sandy Ridge, and Crissie M. Spicer, of Milesburg.

W. Galer Morrison, of Bellefonte, and Mabel M. Parker, of Roland.

It is a great leap from the old fashioned doses of blue-mass and nauseous physics to the pleasant little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cure constipation, sick headache and biliousness; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

WANAMAKER'S POLITICAL RACE.

An Address to Voters on the Evils of Party Corruption.

The Wanamaker State Committee has put forth an address, and referring to Mr. Wanamaker, it says:

"If he shall be elected he will do what the Governor can do to bring to an end the corruption which has poisoned the atmosphere of the capitol. If his election shall be followed by that of an anti-Quay Legislature, no more will be heard of the diversion of the people's money to private uses; of the withholding of school funds, of hospitals and asylums suffering for want of money upon which public officials draw interest for private uses; of attempts to plunder the Treasury through the instrumentality of bogus bills for committee expenses; of padded pay rolls; of investigations which pretend to expose corrupt practices which they really cover up; of the control of legislative action awaiting the approving word from the Senate chamber at Washington. Political corruption, represented by Mr. Quay and his band of freebooting followers, is the cancerous sore that menaces the existence of the body politic. The power to heal is with ourselves. We must destroy this enemy or it will overthrow the Government founded by our fathers."

Changes in Date for Easter.

Easter falls this year on a date about midway between the earliest and latest possible date upon which it can occur. An industrious collector of statistics who has been investigating the subject has gathered some interesting facts regarding invariable times of this festival. In 1883 and 1894, he says, Easter fell on the unusually early date of March 20, but in the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on that day, namely, in the years 1951, 2036, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2125, and 2198.

The earliest date on which it can fall is March 22, and this only when the moon is full on March 21, which must be a Saturday. This combination of circumstances is extremely rare; it occurred in 1390, 1761 and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076 and 2144, while during the three centuries following this last year, it is not once destined to fall on so early a date.

Going to the other extreme, Easter never comes lomes later than April 25. It is on record as happening on this date in 1666, 1734 and 1886, and in the next century will reach it only once—in 1943.

Spring Goods.

Prices printed in the papers do not tell the whole story, our prices represent the most your money can buy. Our Men's Spring Suits at $7.50—must be seen to be appreciated. The superior merits of our Suits and others at $7.50 are first the Fabric—because it will be as we represent it to be—all wool—Tailoring—because the "Vitals" (the insides) are tailored with as much care and thought as the outside—Style—because they are just as the standard of Spring '98, dictates. Fit—because we take as much pains as the best merchant Tailor to measure you properly. Will others do as much? Can they do as much?

MONTGOMERY & Co
Bellefonte.

Body Cut to Pieces.

William E. Moyer, of Hartleton, Union county, aged about 65 years, while driving a covered wagon across the tracks of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, near Millmont station yesterday morning, was instantly killed by an eastbound local freight. The two horses escaped unhurt but Moyer's body was literally cut to pieces.

It is supposed either that he did not see the train or he thought that he could cross ahead of it. The engineer gave the alarm whistle, but was unable to stop his heavy train in time to save Moyer.

Pennsylvania Ahead.

Pennsylvania, says an exchange, gives 73 per cent. of her revenue to the public school system while New York gives but 15 per cent. Pennsylvania gives twice as much as Colorado, four times as much as Michigan, eight times as much as Nebraska, fifty times as much as California and one hundred times as much as Oregan.

Squibs.

Frank, a son of George Rupp, dec'd, of Aaronsburg, has offered to serve in the navy and was accepted, and ordered to report at Philadelphia.

Judith, wife of Henry Shaffer, formerly of Madisonburg, died at Elkhart, Indiana, aged 65 years.

All the talk around here, as elsewhere is, Maine, Cuba and Spain and war.

From all parts of the country we have reports of snows and freezing weather, and much uneasiness about the fruit crop; peaches are believed to have been greatly injured.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

FIRM DEMANDS MADE UPON THE COWARDLY SPANIARDS.

No Delay Will be Allowed, and With McKinley Forced to Take Action, War May be Looked for Early.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Vengeance is at hand. There is to be no more dilly-dallying with lying Spanish diplomats. Uncle Sam is going to take Spain across his knee and give it a thrashing it has so long deserved at our hands, and the cowardly and dastardly massacre of our sailors and the destruction of our battleship is to be avenged. Even Mr. McKinley is now convinced that Spain has been playing him diplomatically for no other purpose than to gain time. Mr. McKinley acknowledged his failure to secure the independence of Cuba by diplomacy, and now it is the turn of Congress, which this week will either declare war against Spain or adopt legislation that will be equivalent to a declaration of war. A last frantic attempt is being made by the bond-holding element to muzzle Congress, but there is no possibility of its succeeding. Congress knows that the end of the patience of the people of the country who place national honor and patriotism above the stock ticker of Wall street has been reached and that the time of action is at hand, and it will act; and its action will mean war, which the country is now in a position to fight to a victorious end in short order, if it only has Spain to contend with, and is determined to win regardless of what it has to contend with.

Every man who believes in honest and open and above board dealing between nations as well as between individuals, can appreciate the feeling of the man who, after listening to a lot of round about rot about how we could make the Spaniards open hostilities without our declaring war against them, got excited and said: "They blew up our war-ship; they murdered our sailors. That is why we want to punish them." That is just exactly the truth. Incidentally we shall be glad to free Cuba and to relieve the suffering on the unfortunate island, but the word that is mirrored upon the average American heart is neither sympathy, nor humanitarianism, but Revenge; for the treacherous assassination of our sailors and the blowing up of our battleship.

There has been more or less speculation concerning a resolution offered in the House by Representative Flemmer, of Georgia, directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House if the document printed by the Senate as the President's message and evidence on the Maine incident, contained all the evidence embraced in the report of the naval court of inquiry now on file in the Navy Department, and if not, to transmit to the House a copy of the omitted evidence.

The French Ambassador to the U. S. has asked the State Department officially whether there was any objection to his looking after the interests of Spanish subjects in the U. S. after the departure of the Spanish minister, and has been informed that there would be none. This action is regarded as being significant of the intention of France to remain neutral in the war, notwithstanding many assertions to the contrary. It was added to by a cablegram from Madrid saying that both the French and British ambassadors had tendered Gen. Woodford, U. S. Minister to Spain offers to care for American interests after his departure from Madrid.

Few men possess the all around common sense equipment and temperament needed to prevent the man who fills the position of Secretary to the President—the man who stands between the President and his callers, and either makes him lots of enemies or additional friends—making himself a double barreled ass. Dan Lamont was one of the few. Mr. J. Addison Porter, the gentleman who now fills the position, is not. He has made himself the laughing stock of Washington by his frantic appeal to the editor of the Hartford (Conn.) *Courant* to arouse the conservative people to the support of the President, in order to prevent a majority of the Senators and Representatives carrying out their intention to force war upon the country. Inasmuch as the constitution confers the sole authority to make war upon a majority of Senators and Representatives, it would be interesting to know what power the "conservative people," even granting that they could override the constitutional power of Congress. A bottle of good strong smelling salts is what Mr. J. Addison Porter needs a great deal more than he does the Republican nomination for Governor of Connecticut, although the Democrats of that state would probably rejoice to see him nominated. His hysterical appeal will doubtless get any claims he ever had to the nomination laughed out of the field.

If a bill, which has been favorably reported to the House, becomes a law, ex-Confederate soldiers who may hereafter serve ninety days in the U. S. army or navy will be entitled to all the benefits provided for ex-U. S. soldiers in the act of June 27, 1890, generally known as the "dependent pension act." The bill as originally introduced merely provided as an inducement for the Union veterans of the late war to enlist for the war with Spain that enlistment should not operate to stop pensions now being drawn, but the committee thought the ex-Confed. veterans would also make desirable recruits, and it was amended as above.

Downfall of an Empire.

The decay of the Spanish empire, which reached its zenith in the sixteenth century, began under Philip II. This monarch established the inquisition, expelled the Jews and Moors, and practically extinguished agriculture and commerce. Under his reign the English destroyed the "Invincible Armada" and captured Cadiz. Then the decay became rapid.

Under Philip IV Spain lost Portugal, the Protestant part of the Netherlands, and in a war with France lost Roussilion. In order to keep his throne Philip IV ceded Naples, Sardinia, Milan and the rest of the Netherlands to Austria, gave Sicily to Savoy and surrendered Gibraltar and Minorca to England.

In the reign of Charles IV, successor to Philip IV, between 1728 and 1808, Spain waged two wars against England, both of which resulted disastrously to the Spaniards. It was in the reign of Charles IV that Spain ceded Trinidad to England and gave up to France Louisiana, a territory which embraced a large share of that part of the United States now lying west of the Mississippi.

In 1821 the last Spanish Viceroy was deposed in America, and soon after Simon Bolivar, called the Washington of South America, succeeded in ending Spanish misrule in South America.

The last vestige of possessions of this swarthy, treacherous foe in the Western world still undisputed is Puerto Rico, Spanish authority in Cuba, save in a little narrow territory surrounding Havana, has been wiped out. The punishment that has been inflicted on the Spanish nation since Charles V abdicated has been but a deserved retribution. Is the United States to be the instrument of putting the finishing touches in the closing hours of the nineteenty century on what England began about the middle of the sixteenth?

Hanna Found Guilty of Bribery.

Senator Burke, as chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made against Senator Hanna and his colleagues in the recent senatorial contest, will make a report this week, which, it is said, will find Senator Hanna, Major Dick, Major Rathbone, Gen. Boyce and H. H. Hollenbeck guilty.

The report, after adoption, will be sent to the United States Senate, and it will devolve on that body to say whether or not Senator Hanna shall retain his seat. It is said that if the matter is dropped or pushed aside Senator Hanna will have to answer a criminal charge in the State courts.

AWFUL FLOOD CALAMITY.

An Illinois Town Washed Away—Over 100 Persons Drowned.

The great flood on the Ohio river broke through the levee at Shawneetown, Illinois, on Sunday, and a torrent of water 15 to 20 feet high, suddenly burst upon the town of about 2000 population and washed it away with all the horrors of the Johnstown flood.

Over 100 persons were drowned.

Death of an Infant.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milfred Luse died Tuesday morning, from a cold it contracted. It was aged about three months. The funeral will take place today, interment being made in the cemetery here.

The Best Liniment.—"Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the finest on earth," write Edwards & Parker, of Plains, Ga. This is the verdict of all who use it. For rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, and the numerous slight ailments and accidents common to every household, this liniment has no equal. With it in the house, a great deal of pain and suffering may be avoided. For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

—For Sale.—Eggs for hatching from fine, large, pure-bred white Wyandotte hens, at 50 cts. per set of 15. Reductions on larger lots.

3m CHAS. D. BARTHOLOMEW.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

We ain't a-huntin' trouble,
But—bless you! If it comes
We'll answer to the roll call
of the
Drums!
Drums!
Drums!

We won't be under weather
At the pickin' o' the plums;
We'll answer all together
To the
Drums!
Drums!
Drums!
—Atlanta Constitution.

Wm. H. Taylor, of Bellefonte, was granted a pension, $10.

The Lutherans of Lewisburg intend to erect a new church.

Alfred Calhoun, of Philipsburg, was granted a pension, $6.

There are some bad places in the board walks grinning for a bill of damages.

Williamsport sawmills have more to do now than at any time in eight years.

Any of our readers can eat many breakfasts at home before the war with Spain is on.

Early Tuesday morning it began to snow and by 10 a. m. it measured 2½ inches, and quit.

If all persons in practice corresponded with profession, what an absence of strife there would be.

Dr. Johnson W. Potter, a prominent and wealthy resident of Clearfield, died suddenly of heart disease.

Individual communion cups were used at the First Baptist church, Altoona, Sunday for the first time.

Thomas R. Hosterman, of Woodward, has bought Heicher's bakery at Selinsgrove, and moved thither.

Some half dozen through telephone lines now pass through our town and the new telephone exchange is in "hello" order.

W. Galer Morrison, ex-recorder, and Miss Mabel Parker, of Roland, were married at the home of the bride, on evening of 4th.

James C. Robeson, proprietor of the Coleman House, Lewistown, died in Pittsburg, while under treatment for Bright's disease.

Rev. Rearick's appointments for Sunday April 10: At Centre Hall, at 7 p. m.; at Spring Mills at 10 a. m.; at Georges Valley at 2 p. m.

Boys, there is complaint against some of you, of ill behavior at and near the churches during services. Parents, are any of your boys among them?

Al Garman has began to rebuild the burned top story of the Empire hotel at Tyrone. His new furniture was not in the hotel at the time of the fire.

Last Saturday night there was a sharp freeze, and it was cold all day Sunday, with a freeze again Sunday night. The peach buds, it is feared, were killed.

An exchange in its obituary of a resident says: "He was a man of spotless integrity, a successful business man, a good advertiser and he always had his job printing done at home."

The sharp freeze every night from Saturday to Wednesday makes many apprehensive about the safety of the fruit crop. The general opinion is that the peaches are knocked out.

We are in receipt of an invitation from the graduating class of the Alexandria High School to its Commencement exercices to-day. Thanks. Prof. J. D. Meyer, of this place, is principal of the school.

David Krape, of Haines, now close on to 90 years, has for some time been suffering mentally, has been brought to the home of his son-in-law, E. A. Stump, near this place, to be taken care of.

About the meanest exhibition of selfishness is seen in the young man who demands the highest and purest character in the young woman he wishes to marry and never stops to ask about the condition of his own character.

The Outlook April Magazine number gives the Easter season recognition by an article on "Easters and Easters," by the Countess von Krockow; by a strong and entertaining story by Sophie Swett, and by the usual editorial Easter talk; while the religious feeling of the season may also be said to have relation to a full-page reproduction of a very beautiful "Mother and Child" picture, by a Venetian artist, Roberto Ferruzzi.

Judge Yerkes, of Bucks county, summoned the street commissioners of the various boroughs and supervisors of the several townships to court recently and inquired whether or not they had complied with the law regarding the erection of index boards at cross roads, etc. In many instances the law had not been complied with and the negligent officials were severely reprimanded. We do not know whether any of these officials in Centre county fail in this duty.

BLOWN UP BY A SUBMARINE MINE.

Full Text of the Report of the Court of Inquiry Into the Destruction of the Battleship Maine.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

An External Shock Exploded Two Magazines—Captain Sigsbee and Other Officers of the Maine Exonerated From Blame—The Court is Unable to Fix Responsibility For the Disaster—The State of Discipline on Board the Maine Was Excellent And All Orders and Regulations in Regard to the Care and Safety of the Ship Were Strictly Carried Out.

The President Monday sent the following message to Congress:

To the Congress of the United States:

For some time prior to the visits of the Maine to Havana harbor our consular representative pointed out the advantages to flow from the visit of national ships to the Cuban waters, in accustoming the people to the presence of our flag as the symbol of good will and of our ships in the fulfillment of the mission of protection to American interests, even though no immediate need therefore might exist.

Accordingly, on the 24th of January last, after conference with the Spanish Minister, in which the renewal of visits of our war vessels to Spanish waters was discussed and accepted, the peninsular authorities at Madrid and Havana were advised of the purpose of this Government to resume friendly naval visits at Cuban ports, and that in that view the Maine would forwith call at the port of Havana. This announcement was received by the Spanish Government with appreciation of the friendly character of the visit of the Maine and with notification of intention to return the courtesy by sending Spanish ships to the principal ports of the United States. Meantime the Maine entered the port of Havana on the 25th of January, her arrival being marked with no special incident besides the exchange of customary salutes and ceremonial visits.

Explosion in Havana Harbor.

The Maine continued in the harbor of Havana during the three weeks following her arrival. No appreciable excitement attended her stay; on the contrary, a feeling of relief and confidence followed the resumption of the long-interrupted friendly intercourse.

So noticeable was this immediate effect of her visit that the Consul-General strongly urged that the presence of our ships in Cuban waters should be kept up by retaining the Maine at Havana, or in the event of her recall, by sending another vessel there to take her place.

At 9.40 o'clock in the evening of the 15th of February the Maine was destroyed by an explosion, by which the entire forward part of the ship was utterly wrecked.

In this catastrophe two officers and 264 of the crew perished, those who were not killed outright by her explosion being penned between decks by the tangle of wreckage and drowned by the immediate sinking of the hull.

Prompt assistance was rendered by the neighboring vessels anchored in the harbor, aid being especially given by the boats of the Spanish cruiser Alphonso XIII. and the Ward Line steamer City of Washington, which lay not far distant.

The wounded were generously cared for by the authorities of Havana, the hospitals being freely opened to them, while the earliest-recovered bodies of the dead were interred by the municipality in a public cemetery in the city. Tributes of grief and sympathy were offered from all of the quarters of the island.

An Appalling Calamity.

The appalling calamity fell upon the people of our country with crushing force and for a brief time an intense excitement prevailed which in a community less just and self-controlled than ours might have led to hasty acts of blind resentment. This spirit, however, soon gave way to the calmer processes of reason and to the resolve to investigate the facts and await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, and if facts warranted, the remedy due.

This course necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the Executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.

The usual procedure was followed, as in all cases of casualty or disaster to national vessels of any maritime sitate. A Naval Court of inquiry was at once organized, composed of officers well qualified by rank and practical experience, to discharge the onerous duty imposed upon them.

Aided by a strong force of wreckers and divers, the Court proceeded to make a thorough investigation on the spot, employing every available means for the impartial and exact determination of the causes of the explosion.

Its operations have been conducted with the utmost deliberation and judgment, and while independently pursued no sources of information were neglected and the fullest opportunity was allowed for a simultaneous investigation by the Spanish authorities.

It is herewith laid before the Congress, together with the voluminous testimony taken before the Court.

Report of the Court.

Its purports in brief are as follows:

When the Maine arrived at Havana she was conducted by the regular Government pilot to Buoy No. 4, to which she was moored, in from five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

The state of discipline on board and the condition of her magazines, boilers, coal bunkers and storage compartments are passed in review, with the conclusion that excellent order prevailed and that no indication of any cause for an internal explosion existed in any quarter.

At 8 o'clock in the evening of February 15 they had been reported secure and all was quiet.

Forty minutes past 9 o'clock the vessel was suddenly destroyed.

There were two distinct explosions, with a brief interval between them. The first lifted the forward part of the ship very perceptibly; the second, which was more open, prolonged and of greater volume, is attributed by the Court to the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines.

The evidence of the divers establishes that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the explosion. The forward part was completely demolished.

Upon the evidence of a concurrent external cause the finding of the Court is as follows:

The Tell-Tale Plates.

At frame 17 the outer shell of the ship, from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and six feet above the keel when in its normal position, has been forced up so as to be now about four feet above the surface of the water; therefore, about 34 feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured.

The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V-shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (frame 17 to frame 25) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same placing extending forward.

At Frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to angle formed by the outside bottom plates. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

In the opinion of the Court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of a ship at about frame 18 and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

Conclusions of the Court.

The conclusions of the court are:

That the loss of the Maine was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of her crew;

That the ship was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines, and

That no evidence has been obtainable fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

I have directed that the finding of the Court of Inquiry and the views of this government thereon be communicated to the government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course of action suggested by honor and the friendly relations of the two governments.

It will be the duty of the Executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 28, 1898.

COURT'S FINDING.

The following is the full text of the report of the Court of Inquiry in the case of the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana February 15th:

U. S. S. Iowa, 1st rate.

Key West, Fla., Monday, March 21, 1898.

After full and mature consideration of all the testimony before it the Court finds as follows:

1. That the United States Battleship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, on the 25th day of January, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from 5½ to 6 fathoms of water by the regular government pilot. The United States Consul-General at Havana had notified the authorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

Every Precaution Taken.

2. The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out.

All ammunition was stored in accordance with prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled.

Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stored there.

The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabinet, everything having been reported secure that evening at 8 P. M. The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms were taken and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after 10-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed.

Care With Explosives.

The torpedo war heads were all stowed in the after part of the ship under the wardroom, and neither caused nor participated in the destruction of the Maine.

The dry gun cotton primies and detonaries were stored in the cabin aft, and remote from the scene of the explosion. Waste was carefully looked after on board the Maine to obviate danger. Special orders in regard to this had been given by the commanding officer.

Varnishes, dryers, alcohol and other combustibles of this nature were stored on or above the main deck, and could not have anything to do with the destruction of the Maine.

The medical stores were stowed aft under the wardroom and remote from the scene of the explosion.

No dangerous stores of any kind were stowed below in any of the other storerooms.

Inspection of Coal Bunkers.

The coal bunkers were inspected daily. Of those bunkers adjacent to the forward magazines and shell rooms, four were empty, namely: "B 3, B 4, B 5, B 6." "A 15" had been in use that day, and "A 16" was full of new river coal. This coal had been carefully inspected before received on board. The bunker in which it was stowed was accessible on three sides at all times, and the fourth side at this time on account of bunkers "B4" and "B6" being empty. This bunker, "A16," had been inspected that day by the engineer officer on duty. The fire alarms in the bunkers were in working order, and there had never been a case of spontaneous combustion of coal on board the Maine.

Boilers Not the Cause.

The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam and being tended by a reliable watch. These boilers could not have caused the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers and are in a fair condition.

All Right at 8 P. M.

On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at 8 P. M. by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and, therefore, least liable to accident caused by movements from those on board.

Two Distinct Explosions.

3. The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 P. M. on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she being at the time moored to the same buoy to which she had been taken upon her arrival.

There were two explosions of a distinctly different character, with a very short but distinct interval between them, and the forward part of the ship was lifted to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion.

The first explosion was more in the nature of a report, like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, prolonged, and of greater volume. The second explosion was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

The evidence bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, did not enable the Court to form a definite conclusion as to the condition of the wreck, although it was established that the after part of the ship was practically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part.

A Magazine Explosion.

The following facts in regard to the forward part of the ship are, however, established by the testimony:

That portion of the port side of the protective deck which extends from frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and over to port. The main deck from about frame 30 to about frame 41 was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the frame forward part of the middle superstructure, over and on top of the after part.

This was, in the opinion of the Court, caused by the partial explosion of two or more of the forward magazines of the Maine.

Outer Shell Forced Upward.

5. At Frame 17 the outer shell of the ship from a point 11½ feet from the middle line of the ship and 6 feet above the keel when in its normal position has been forced up so as to be now about 4 feet above the surface of the water—therefore about 34 feet above where it would be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the after wing of which, about 15 feet broad and 32 feet in length (from frame 17 to frame 25) is double back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward.

At frame 18 the vertical keel is broken in two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water and about 30 feet above its normal position.

A Mine the Only Cause.

In the opinion of the Court, this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about Frame 18, and somewhat on the port side of the ship.

6. The Court finds that the loss of the Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers or members of the crew of said vessel.

7. In the opinion of the Court, the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her forward magazines.

No Evidence As To Blame.

8. The Court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility of the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON, Capt. U. S. N.
President.
A. MARIX, Lieut.-Com. U. S. N.,
Judge Advocate.

The Court having finished the inquiry it was ordered to make, adjourned at 11 A. M. to await the action of the convening authority.

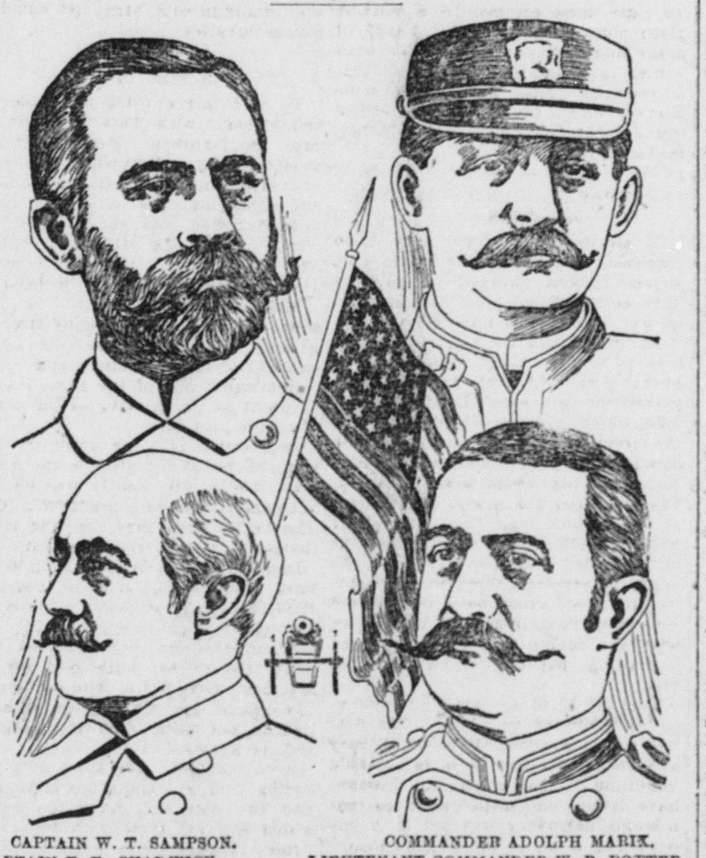
W. T. SAMPSON, Captain U. S. N.,
President.
A. MARIX,
Lieutenant-Commander U. S. N.

Approved by Sicard.

United States Flagship New York, March 22, Off Key West, Fla.—The proceedings and findings of the Court of Inquiry in the above case are approved.

M. SICARD.
Rear Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval force on the North Atlantic Station.

THE MAINE COURT OF INQUIRY.



CAPTAIN W. T. SAMPSON. COMMANDER ADOLPH MARIX.
CAPTAIN F. E. CHADWICK. LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER W. P. POTTER.

WAR PAINT FOR THE FLEET.

Coats of Drab Will be Given to the Vessels at Key West.

Painting the ships of the United States fleet at Key West has begun.

A Navy Department order to paint the ships black was received Saturday, and the New York and Nashville had put on their war paint before a rescinding order came in the afternoon. It was Captain Sampson's opinion that drab would be better than black. The department assented and a number of boards painted the standard color were distributed among the vessels.

Results of visual tests which have been made show that the color selected for the vessels is better for war purposes than any other. The big guns will be painted to match the hulls and superstructure in order that their location will not show as targets for the rapid-fire guns of an enemy.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

During the absence in Europe of President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst College, Prof. Edward Hitchcock will be acting president.

Lord Charles Beresford has dared the Admiralty to give the Belleville boilers a real test by speeding the new cruiser Diadem across the Atlantic under its full steam of 12,500 horse-power.

Osman Pasha, the Turkish General, seems to be as successful a matchmaker as soldier. He has married off two of his sons to daughters of the Sultan, who bring with them very handsome dowries.

A fund of $5,000 is being raised in London for the establishment of a memorial to Charles L. Dodgson ("Lewis Carroll"), the author. The memorial is to take the form of an "Alice in Wonderland" cot at the Hospital for Sick Children.

Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister to China, is 46 years old and holds rank in the army as a major. He served with the Seventy-fourth Highlanders, and was in the Egyptian campaign of 1892, and the Suakim expedition, before he was appointed Consul-General at Zanzibar, in 1887.

The Empress Frederick, who is still at Berlin, has postponed her trip to England until the first week in May, when she will arrive at Windsor Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The originator of the famous three "r" alliteration, "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic," was Sir William Curtis, a Lord Mayor of London. In 1795 he proposed it as a toast before the Board of Education.

Dr. Nansen's young son is said to be seriously ill. As a consequence the famous explorer has canceled all his lecture engagements.

Everybody interested in seeing the latest developments in high-grade wheels should send a postal to the John P. Lovell Company, Boston, Mass., for their new catalogue. It contains valuable information.

SPAIN'S ACTS.

Fresh Proposals Submitted to the United States.

CONCESSIONS MADE.

Gen. Blanco Issues a Decree Ending the Reconcentration In the Four Western Provinces of Cuba—Congress Waiting Until Monday, by Which Time the President is Expected to Have Definite Information.

At a meeting of the Spanish Cabinet held in Madrid Thursday and presided over by the Queen Regent, fresh proposals to the United States, it is reported, were decided upon. The result of the cabinet's action was cabled in cipher by Minister Woodford to Washington. The nature of the new proposals were not disclosed, but they are said to be conciliatory. A special cablegram from Madrid quotes a member of the cabinet as saying that "Sagasta has made enormous concessions."

The cablegram from Minister Woodford was received in Washington Thursday night. General Woodford's dispatches up to that time had been of an optimistic character and he had indicated a belief that the Spanish government would make the most liberal concessions, even to the point of submitting the whole question to President McKinley as arbitrator, if the Cubans and Spaniards cannot come to an understanding after an armistice has been arranged.

Captain-General Blanco has issued a decree ending the reconcentration in the four western provinces of Cuba—Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara. This is regarded in Washington as the most important move in the Cuban crisis which Spain has yet made. An official report from General Blanco blames the insurgents in part for the horrors of reconcentration, as their burning and pillaging has driven many families from Cuban farms.

The committee of Republican members of the House who called upon President McKinley were told that the President expected decisive action from Spain within 48 hours, and that pending the conclusion of the negotiations the House should not take any action. The President made a full statement of all that he had demanded from Spain, and concluded with the remark: "I pray God that we may be able to keep peace." The committee carried away the impression that the President did not believe there would be a peaceful adjustment of the differences.

The Senate committee on foreign relations had two sessions. In the afternoon Captain Sigsbee went before the committee and explained certain matters connected with the disaster that did not appear in his testimony. The Senate committee, it is stated, is prepared to report a resolution for the independence of Cuba, with such intervention by the United States as will insure independence. No action will be taken before Monday unless the President should express a desire for earlier action. The House foreign affairs committee has also decided to wait on the President.

Senator Lodge has reported to the Senate a bill directing the President to purchase the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, in the Danish West Indians, and appropriating $5,000,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary for the purchase. The islands would be useful as a naval base.

Germany has begun diplomatic representations to Spain relative to an attack on Germans in Cuba, and has ordered the cruiser Geier to get ready to proceed to Cuba if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

The New York State Legislature unanimously passed, at the request of Governor Black, a measure setting aside $1,000,000 as an emergency fund for the Governor's use in equipping and maintaining the State militia in the event of war.

SPAIN'S POSSIBLE PROPOSALS.

Three Points Which Gen. Woodford Expected to be Submitted.

President McKinley's assurances to Congress in regard to the outlook for a settlement of the Cuban difficulty without war between this country and Spain are based upon representations made to him by Minister Woodford. Gen. Woodford thinks, after repeated conferences with Premier Sagasta and other members of the Spanish Ministry, that that government, of its own accord, will make a proposition to this country looking to the definite settlement of the Cuban question. This proposition is expected to cover three points, as follows:

First. That Spain shall send the reconcentrados back to their homes and supply them means of sustaining life until normal conditions can be restored.

Second. That there shall be an armistice between Spain and Cuba with the end in view of securing a settlement of the difficulties and the withdrawal of the Spanish forces from Cuba.

Third. In case of a failure of the Cubans and Spaniards to come to an understanding during the armistice, Spain will submit the entire matter to President McKinley as arbitrator with the understanding that he will decide in that event for the absolute independence of Cuba.

GERMANY'S CLAIM ON SPAIN.

Cruiser Ordered to Cuba If Satisfaction Is Not Forthcoming.

Germany has commenced diplomatic representations to Spain, relative to the Cannamaba case, and the German cruiser Geier, on her way to Bahia, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba, if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

The German version of the Cannamaba case is that some Cuban insurgents, during the night of March 18, attacked a German refinery at Cannamaba (also written Cannamater), belonging to the firm of Fisher & Schmidt, of Trinidad, province of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have rifled the safes, burned the building, killed four persons, and wounded ten occupants of the refinery.

The Washington State Department has no record whatever concerning the Cannamaba case.

FIELD OF LABOR.

India exports coal.
Japan is making watches.
John Bull makes paper bricks.
The South contains 483 cotton mills.
Some Chicago bicycle makers struck.
Ceylon's tea crop—126,000,000 pounds.
There are 18,000 union iron molders.
United States has 800,000 railroaders.
Terra Haute unions held a convention.
America has 17,300,000 cotton spindles.
Ohio printers will hold a State convention.

HOUSE RESOLUTIONS.

From a Formal Declaration of War to Recognition of Independence.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Representatives of the populist and silver republican elements in both the Senate and House held an informal conference just before Congress convened Tuesday and outlined in a general way the policy to be adopted toward Cuba. It was agreed that the recognition of Cuban independance was the only course to pursue at this juncture.

Senator Allen and Representative Bell, of Colorado, were accordingly authorized to introduce in the two Houses a joint resolution embodying the conference views and indicating the line of policy adopted. The resolution, as introduced in the House by Representative Bell, was as follows:

Cuban Independance.

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the separate political existence and independence of the republic of Cuba, now and for some time heretofore maintained by force of arms, be, and by the same is hereby, recognized as a separate and independent nation; that the United States shall immediately intervene and put an end to the war now being waged on the Island of Cuba and succor and release from imprisonment the people there concentrated for the purpose of starvation and extermination.

"And for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and enabling the President of the United States to furnish such concentrated people with food, raiment and medicine, the sum of $500,000 is hereby appropriated out of any funds in the United States Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Representative Lewis (democrat, of Washington) introduced in the House a resolution asking information of the President as to what he communicated to the Spanish government as to the views of the government of the United States upon the court of inquiry on the destruction of the Maine, and asking that such information be communicated to Congress at once.

A Declaration of War.

Representative Marsh, of Illinois, chairman of the House committee on militia, introduced the following joint resolution declaring war between the government of Spain and its dependencies and the United States and her Territorties.

"That war be, and the same is hereby declared to exist between the government of Spain and her dependencies and the United States and her Territories, and that the President of the United States is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States, including the militia and the naval militia thereof, to carry the same into effect.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, introduced in the House a resolution declaring that the government of the United States hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba and pledges the full measure of its support for the maintenance of that independence.

DOINGS OF CONGRESS.

The House Judiciary Committee has favorably reported a bill to obviate legal difficulties in cases of recent occurrence were prosecutions were suspended or delayed on account of a government officer leaving office.

An agreement has been reachedby the conferees on the Alaska land till to insert a provision allowing Canadian miners the same rights in Alaska as are given by the Canadian government to the American miners. Canadians will have to be naturalized to take mines in Alaska.

The House Committee on Revision of the Laws agreed on and favorably reported to the House the complete codification of the criminal law and procedure in criminal cases in Alaska. The bill comprises the report of the government commission appointed to codify the laws of the United States.

The House Committee on Public Lands has recommended to the House the passage of a bill providing that were a qualified single woman has a bonafide residence on unsurveyed public land, intending to take it as a homestead, her marriage will not forfeit the right to perfect entry unless she abandons that residence.

The Secretary of the Interior sent to the House an estimate calling for appropriations of over $8,000,000 to meet a deficiency in the pension funds. Of this amount $2,000,000 is credited to the lack of last year's appropriations and the other $6,000,000 to large increases, restorations, and new pensions granted. This brings the estimates so far submitted for incorporation into the general deficiency bill to about $14,000,000.

The Broderick bill, raising the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia from sixteen to eighteen years has been favorably reported to the House by the Judiciary Committee.

TRIPLE MURDER IN ATLANTA.

Firemen Find Three Mutilated Bodies In a Store Which Was Set on Fire.

Firemen responding to an alarm at an early hour the other morning found the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Briley, white, and Robert Wilkinson, colored, in a store on fire at 75 Humphries street, Atlanta, Ga.

The bodies were gotten out without being marred by the flames, and all were horribly mutilated, having been murdered with two heavy hatches and a meat knife, which were found on the floor.

Mr. Briley was the proprietor of the store, and it is believed that robbery was the motive. The police have made a number of arrests.

THE TEXAS STRUCK A REEF.

Reason Why the Battleship Went to New York.

Of all the surmises made as to the reason for the sudden trip to New York of the battle ship Texas none was correct. She struck a coral reef while in Southern waters recently, and it had much to do with the transfer.

It is likely that she will be put in dry dock. The machinery of her starboard turret is also out of gear and will need extensive repairs.

A new rubber overshoe for wet weather wear does not extend around the heel, but is fastened to the narrow part of the shoe sole by spring clips to hold it in place.

Tragedies at Dinges, W. Va.

Oliver Hardin, in a fit of jealously, shot his wife through the heart, and then attempted to blow out his own brains. He had been married scarcely a year.

During a drunken row at Tidewater, on Norfolk and Western, Henry Edwards and Frank Johnson were both shot, the former fatally.

Killed Because She Refused To Wed.

Because Bertha Spiegle would not marry him, William Hillman, a farmer, near Pittsburg, Pa., shot and killed her and cut his own throat with a razor. The girl was fifteen years old. Hillman will die.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. Pavioff, Russian charge d'affairs at Pekin, has signed the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan to the Czar.

Forty-eight members of the crew of the steamer Greenland perishd in a storm in North Atlantic ice floes. They were seal fishermen.

Ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, has gone to Naples to explain to his constituents his action in resigning from the Chamber of Deputies.

Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died from the effects of burns at her home in Ireland.

Four Men Drowned at Dutch Harbor.

The steamer Bertha brings news to Seattle, Wash., that on March 6 C. A. Andrews, second engineer of the steamer J. C. Barr; T. H. Tracey, a riveter and fitter; J. C. Doerr and Peter Doerr, father and son of St. Louis, Mo., were drowned at Dutch Harbor. They were crossing in a small boat from Unalaska to Dutch Harbor. In a squall their boat capsized. The boat was found next day by the cutter Barr.

Mr. Gladstone's Condition Critical.

Elaborate precautions are taken to keep information from reaching the press concerning Mr. Gladstone, but it is learned that his condition is extremely critical.

LATE INVENTIONS.

A neat pencil-holder is made of a curved spring section to surround the pencil with a pin in the back, by which the holder can be quickly attached to the coat or vest.

Two French women have patented a scrubbing brush, which is to be attached to the shoe by straps and a heel plate, thus making it possible to clean floors while standing upright.

A newly designed bicycle shoe has the sides of the upper cut out, with the center extending over the instep, where it divides into two tongues to fasten in buckles on either side of the upper.

A Nine-Thousand-Dollar Nugget.

The steamer Pakshan, which has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skaguay, Alaska, has among her passengers four men direct from Dawson City. They are Messrs. J. F. Denham, of San Francisco; B. Lung, of Tacoma; E. La Salle, of Leadville, and C. A. Goodwin, of Los Angeles. They report a stampede for the American side of the boundary below American creek. This section, they say, will beat the Klondike. A $9,000 nugget they state, has been found on Eldorado creek.

Dr. Creighton, the Lord Bishop of London, rolled and smoked 19 cigarettes while talking to a reporter the other day.

HAIL CUBA!

Isle of the tropic sea,
Infant of Liberty,
The people welcome thee
From long oppression;
The free lands of the West,
Enfold thee to their breast
And bid thee live at rest
An honored nation.

Hail, Cuba! young and fair
Thy gifts are rich and rare,
And in thy balmy air
Are peace and healing;
Thy destiny is wide,
With sister States allied,
Thou standest in thy pride
To right appealing.

Thy hope is not in vain.
Today the people reign,
And every fretting chain
Is burst asunder;
From al this hemisphere
The crown must disappear,
That peace may never fear
The tyrant's thunder!

Lo! the new day is nigh,
While thrones in shadows lie,
And blazoned on the sky
Is freedom's story:
Beneath her warming sun
The frozen streams shall run
Till all the world is won
To share her glory!

—Richard L. Dawson in New York Press.

WIGGLESBY'S WOOING.

When a man has lived to the mature age of 40 outside the pale of matrimony and during the last half dozen years of that period has scarcely looked at a woman, there is very little hope for him.

Such, at least, was the case with Hezekiah Wigglesby. Whenever Wigglesby saw himself in his mirror, which happened once a day, when he shaved himself (not being vain or a woman, Wigglesby had no occasion to consult it oftener), he had a deplorable habit of addressing congratulatory remarks to his reflection in the glass on the fact that they—he and the shadow—were "able to get along without the silly sex," as Wigglesby alliteratively expressed it.

I use the term deplorable, and it certainly is, deeply so, when an otherwise sensible man is addicted to talking to himself in the glass and trying to deceive himself into the belief that he is a perfectly happy and contented old bachelor, when such a thing is an utter anomaly and impossibility.

Wigglesby knew at the bottom of his heart that the life he was leading was unsatisfactory and incomplete, that his daily self-congratulations were a hollow mockery and a farce, and one thing more than all else that caused him to realize this was an occasional glimpse which was vouchsafed him of a plump young widow who had recently moved into the roomy old farm house across the way.

For years the place opposite had been what is known as an "abandoned farm," but it had lately come into the possession of Mrs. Wiltsey, a substantial and pleasant-looking widow, who, in company with a younger sister, had moved from the city to engage in the fascinating and (sometimes) profitable pursuit of chicken raising.

Until they came Wigglesby's daily vision had been undisturbed by the sight of a woman, save when one happened to drive by, and in that case there was no law compelling Wigglesby to look at her—and he usually didn't.

Wigglesby attended to himself after a fashion of his own, which was certainly original, though it would probably bother him some to secure a patent on it.

He had a way of making a bed, for instance, so that nobody on earth except Wigglesby himself could tell which end was intended for the head and which the foot, and sometimes he couldn't. And when it came to baking flapjacks, a dish of which he was very fond, Wigglesby usually distributed the dough impartially over the top of the stove, the griddle and the floor, so that when he got through preparing the meal the kitchen looked as if the battle of Bunker Hill had been fought over again on the spot, with dough for ammunition.

It was one of those interesting occasions—when Wigglesby was struggling with a refractory batch of flapjacks, I mean—that he received his first call from Mrs. Wiltsey, the plump widow across the way. He had a griddle full of flapjacks baked on one side, and he was making a heroic effort to turn them over, using a table knife for that purpose, so that they could bake on the other, when a pleasant face suddenly appeared in the half-opened doorway and a musical voice said:

"Excuse me; this is Mr. Wigglesby, I presume."

The flapjack which Wigglesby was in the act of turning dropped with a thud to the floor, and poor Wigglesby turned all the colors of the rainbow at once and incoherently stammered.

"N—n—no; I m—mean yes, I'm M—Mr. Wiggs—I should say Wigglesby; and—and——"

"And I'm Mrs. Wiltsey, your new neighbor, and I can't find my tack-hammer, and I would like to borrow yours for a while if you don't mind lending it. But I see I'm interrupting your work, and—pardon me, but your flapjacks are burning. Allow me to turn them for you, won't you? There! now they are all right, but you really need a——"

"Oh, no; n—no I don't!" interrupted Wigglesby, hastily. "Really—I——"

"Why, yes you do, Mr. Wigglesby," calmly went on the plump widow; "you need a regular pancake turner. They only cost a few cents and you would find it ever so much handier than a knife for such work."

"Gosh! that was a narrow escape. I thought she was going to say a—a wife," muttered Wigglesby to himself as he dashed out of the room in search of the tack hammer.

"Thank you very much," said Mrs. Wiltsey, with a grateful smile, when Wigglesby returned with the required article. "It is real kind of you to lend your hammer, and I will surely bring it back the minute I'm through with it."

"You're welcome, I—I'm sure; and—and there's no hurry about bringing it back," Wigglesby managed to stammer as his fair caller took her departure with the hammer.

After she was gone Wigglesby was unaccountably nervous and dejected. His bachelor bosom had suddenly become filled with a vague unrest, a new, strange longing. Could it be that, after all, there was something lacking in the life he was leading? He wandered restlessly about from room to room, and somehow the big house had never seemed to him so empty as it did then.

Next day there came a timid knock at the door. Wigglesby's heart jumped up into his throat, and he straightway forgot every word of the gracious speech he had planned so carefully.

"Just my luck!" he groaned, and then hastily puling himself together, he started for the door, groping blindly about in his mind in the meanwhile for his mislaid speech. Before he had reached the doorway he had found it once more, and all might yet have been well were it not for the fact that instead of bringing back the hammer herself, Mrs. Wiltsey had sent it by her younger sister.

When Wigglesby opened the door and saw a girl standing there with something in her hand extended toward him, the smile on his face suddenly vanished and he waved her away with, "Don't want anything today, Miss. I never buy from——"

"But I don't want you to buy it," she laughed. "This is your tack hammer, and my sister said to tell you she was ever and ever so much obliged for the use of it."

"Er—excuse me, Miss," stammered Wigglesby. "I took you for a—one of the confounded—er—I should say, female agents, and I—fact is, I—er—oh, Lord, why didn't your sister come with it herself? Then this wouldn't have happened."

And with this somewhat lame and incoherent conclusion to his attempted apology, Wigglesby seized the tack hammer and fled, leaving his astonished caller still standing at the door.

When Maud Maxwell (for such was the young woman's name) upon her return laughingly related to her sister the particulars of her interview with Mr. Wigglesby, she wound up by saying: "Don't you think he must be a trifle cracked, Kittie?"

And with a smile of superior intelligence the astute Kittie (otherwise known as Mrs. Kate Wiltsey) dryly observed:

"I guess not—that is, no more cracked than any old bachelor is."

From which it is evident that the plump widow did not have a very exalted opinion of a man who preferred to "flock by himself."

But to return to Wigglesby. For several days after the hammer episode he spent the most of his time drifting uneasily about his house and grounds, and casting furtive and frequent glances across the way to see if perchance his fair neighbor might be coming to borrow something else. A woman, he reasoned, is always losing things; and, of course, Mrs. Wiltsey woud come over to borrow again. For where else could she go except to her nearest neighbor? So Wigglesby kept on the qui vive, with his entire collection of farming and household equipments in readiness for lending at a moment's notice. But, alas! the plump widow came not, neither to borrow nor to lend; and finally Wigglesby was in despair. He even began to think seriously of sneaking across the way some dark night and stealing some of Mrs. Wiltsey's tools, so she would be compelled to come the next day and borrow of him.

Somehow he felt that he must secure another interview and get better acquainted with her in some way, either by hook or crook, and at the same time he kept wondering why it was that he was suddenly taking such an interest in the woman—or, at least, in one woman.

The reader has probably guessed the truth; Wigglesby was in love, but being a new experience to him he did not fully recognize the fact. He knew that something ailed him, but wasn't exactly certain what it was. He had a general sort of idea, however, that the society of the plump and pleasing widow across the way would be good for his complaint, and when an old bachelor reaches that stage there is some hope for him yet.

For a fortnight Wigglesby waited in vain for a second call from his new neighbor, and then it occurred to him that perhaps she was waiting for him to return her call; or maybe she didn't consider her borrowing expedition a call at all and was waiting for him to make the initial call on her. Wigglesby wasn't very well up in the etiquette governing such matters, but he finally decided that in any case it would be only neighborly to call and let her know that his services and the resources of his establishment were at her disposal at any time she should happen to need them.

So, shaving and dressing himself with unusual care, he betook himself across the way, and was in the act of ringing Mrs. Wiltsey's doorbell when the plump widow herself came around a corner of the woodshed, in her working clothes, and with a clucking and protesting pullet under her arm.

"Why, good afternoon, Mr. Wigglesby," began she smilingly, and without the slightest trace of embarrassment. "I'm so glad you happened to call as you did. Perhaps you can tell me how to make this hen stay on the eggs until they're hatched. She has been setting two weeks, and now has taken a notion to quit. This makes the third time I've caught her off the nest in the past two hours."

"Why—why don't you fasten her on," suggested Wigglesby, with a sudden burst of inspiration.

"Oh, thank you!" exclaimed Mrs. Wiltsey. "I thought of doing so, but wasn't just sure whether it was right or not. Just hold her a minute, will you, while I hunt up a rope to tie her down with."

And the next thing Wigglesby knew he was standing there alone, looking very foolish but happy, with that balky hen tightly clasped in his hands, while his hustling neighbor had vanished in search of the requisite cord to secure the fowl on the nest.

She presently returned with it and offered to relieve Wigglesby of his charge, but Wigglesby said: "No, it will take at least two persons to properly anchor that pullet on the nest, and seeing that your sister isn't on hand to render the necessary assistance, I would just as soon help you as not."

From this it would seem that Wigglesby was improving very rapidly.

"It is very kind of you, I'm sure," said the plump widow, favoring Wigglesby with a grateful smile, which upset him so he came near dropping the hen he was holding. He quickly recovered himself, however, and meekly followed his neighbor as she led the way to the nest.

"There they are," exclaimed Mrs. Wiltsey, when they reached the spot—"thirteen as fine eggs as were ever laid; and—I just happened to think of it—I wonder if the number has anything to do with her acting as she does? You don't suppose the hen has counted the eggs and found out that there were thirteen of them and that is why she refuses to set any more, do you?"

"Shouldn't wonder," said Wigglesby, "All females are so plaguey—I mean all hens are so superstitious, you know."

"Are they? 'I didn't know it."

"Yes," hastily responded Wigglesby, congratulating himself on the fact that Mrs. Wiltsey hadn't noticed the bad break he came near making; "but this hen might as well make up her mind to set, thirteen or no thirteen. If you will take her a minute I think I can fix the nest so she will have to stay on it."

Mrs. Wiltsey relieved Wigglesby of his burden, and then he looked wise and went on:

"I suppose the surest way would be to bore two holes in the bottom of the nest, then stick her legs down through and tie them fast under the nest, but—er——"

"Are you sure the eggs wouldn't fall through?" anxiously inquired the owner of the hen at this point.

"Er—I was just wondering about that myself. I don't think tying her on the nest is going to work very well. Wait, and I'll see if I can find a box to turn upside down over her. If I can get one small enough, and then put a weight on it to hold it down, she's got to set whether she likes it or not."

"But I'm afraid I am putting you to an awful lot of trouble, Mr. Wigglesby."

"Not at all; just as soon come over and—and help you set a hen every day if you want me to. Just as soon as not."

Oh, yes; Mr. Wigglesby was progressing.

He finally found the right sort of a box, and he and the plump widow between them got the hen under it and the box properly weighted down, and then Wigglesby said he guessed it was time he was going.

"But," he added, thoughtfully, "I'll—er—come over again tomorrow to help get this hen out and feed her and put her back on the nest again. She'll have to be taken out and fed once a day, and of course you can't do it alone."

"But my sister will be home tomorrow. She has only gone for the day, and when she gets back she can help me if I need any assistance."

"Oh, well," said Wigglesby, in an injured tone of voice, "if you prefer her assistance to mine——"

The widow broke in with a gay little laugh, and then suddenly grew sober.

"All right; you may come again tomorrow—if you wish," she said demurely.

A week later the hen (which had been fed and watered daily, and encouraged to stick to her post by her two faithful attendants) hatched out a dozen downy chicks, and when Wigglesby took them from the nest and placed them in Mrs. Wiltsey's apron she glanced down at them in motherly fashion, and cooed:

"What tiny, helpless little things they are! One cannot help loving them!"

"I suppose not," said Wigglesby, gloomily. "I wish I'd been hatched instead of born, and they maybe somebody'd love me."

"Why, you great goose! You are perfectly eligible on that score; but I hadn't heard that you had asked anybody yet."

"I haven't, but I'll do so at once if you've got time to listen, Mrs. Wil—I mean Kittie."

"Plenty of time, seeing it's you," whispered Kittie, and during the next few minutes that apronful of chickens narrowly escaped smothering, while the old hen clucked anxiously about, and nearly expired of nervous prostration before her offspring were finally restored to her safe and sound.—Denver Republican.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Straw as Mulch---Profit in Geese---Prepare Ground Well for Oats---Farming On Shares---Etc., Etc.

STRAW AS MULCH.

In grain-growing localities farmers have a cheap supply of excellent mulch in the straw of the grain crops they raise. In most cases no better use can be found for this than to use it as a mulch for trees set recently. If the ground is plowed the soil under the tree should be covered with at least enough straw to keep the surface soil loose and friable, air is enabled to enter it, and this is absolutely necessary to give vigorous growth to the roots. Quite often, in planting trees, deep holes are dug in the subsoil, and earth without any vegetable matter is thrown to the surface. Some mulch around the tree so far as the subsoil extends will prevent it from becoming hardened and excluding air.—Boston Cultivator.

PROFIT IN GEESE.

In our anxiety to make profit from chickens we often overlook the fact that among the domestic feathered tribes there are others that may be profitably raised. There are many things in favor of the goose, and not the least of them is the fact that they require less food when growing than either chickens or ducks. Then they are less liable to disease than any other fowl and can be profitably raised in large numbers. The Toulouse is the best general-purpose breed, being docile and too large and clumsy to fly. To raise geese successfully a suitable place must be given them; plenty of grass and free access to water both winter and summer, is about all that is required. Most farms have some portion which can be readily turned into a goose ranch with profit.—Atlanta Journal.

PREPARE GROUND WELL FOR OATS.

Of all the other crops, none is so carelessly put in as is this one, writes Thomas Shroyer, of Ohio. I have seen farmers plow their ground so wet that it was impossible to get it in order, and as a result a poor crop is secured. Last year I knew a twenty-acre field that had not been plowed for two years. It was a wheat field which had been seeded in corn the previous year. An immense crop of weeds had grown up after the wheat. A few of the weeds were raked off. The oats seed was sowed on the hoed ground, which was then gone over with a spading harrow, and that was all the labor put upon the field. As might be expected, there were no oats to cut. Good crops have been raised by sowing in stalk ground, plowing in with the double corn plow and then harrowing, but this is an uncertain plan.

Last fall I had my oats ground plowed, as I always try to do. The field was an old meadow. It broke up hard and rough, but now it is in splendid condition. The rains and freezing have leveled and mellowed it, so that a single harrowing will put it in fine condition. A day or two of good weather will fit it for the harrow and drill. The oats can be put in before the other ground will be fit to plow. The great advantage is that it can be put in early and in good condition.—Orange Judd Farmer.

FARMING ON SHARES.

Tenant farming is on the increase. There are several plans. Perhaps the most common is for the tenant to furnish all stock, as well as all labor, dividing equally the crops. Sometimes the landlord furnishes the horses and feed, and receives two-thirds of the crop. The cost of fertilizers, when used, is divided according to the share of crop received. The tenant usually has house, garden and firewood free. He must deliver the landlord's share of the crop to the nearest station.

Farming on shares has advantages as well as disadvantages. The owner of the farm gets more money out of it than he could by farming it himself, supposing, of course, that he is not blessed with boys to do the work without hiring help. That is to say, where the owner has to hire extra labor for all the work incidental to raising and harvesting crops, he will save money, as a rule, by getting some good man to farm for him for a share of the crop. The trouble often is to get a good man. They are not plentiful. There are more of the other sort. Unless care is taken, the owner will bargain with one who is "no good," and who will make nothing (but trouble) for himself or the owner either.

The greatest disadvantage of the tenant system is the difficulty of keeping up fertility and appearance of the farm when rented. The owner can, and certainly should, in the contract, reserve the right of naming the rotation of crops, require the tenants to haul and spread the manure, and do all the farming in a husbandlike manner. And yet there are many things that could be done to help the fertility, as well as the appearance, of the farm that a tenant cannot be expected to do. After all, whether it is better to farm on shares must depend on the circumstances surrounding each particular case.—John A. Todd, of Virginia.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

Dehorning cattle has been extensively practised in many parts of the country. In the dairy sections the need and the advantages of dehorning are not as well understood as on the ranges where cattle run together in large herds. The subject is attracting attention just at present in this State, and the bulletin on dehorning now being distributed by the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station will be read with unusual interest.

The following conclusions regarding dehorning are taken from the bulletin:

Dehorning is to be recommended because dehorned cattle are more easily cared for than those with horns, and because dehorned cattle enjoy life better. "A great deal of suffering is prevented by the removal of horns."

To dehorn mature animals, clippers should be used that will remove the horn perfectly at a single stroke and in a moment of time.

When it is skillfully performed, animals do not give evidence of great suffering as an effect of dehorning. The tissues injured in dehorning are not very well supplied with nerves and they are quickly cut through. Good evidence that dehorning is not very painful is the fact that cattle will resume feeding immediately after being operated on, and the yield of milk in cows is not perceptibly affected. Compared with castration of colts and calves, dehorning may be considered painless.

Those who are familiar with the operation of dehorning and the results of it are its most enthusiastic advocates.

In the past efforts have frequently been made to prevent the practice of dehorning on the ground that it caused needless pain. It would seem to us that efforts can now better be expended by endeavoring to have the last relic of a horn removed from our domestic cattle, who ceased to need them when they came under the protection of man. Horns may sometimes be ornamental, but it is evident that they are usually useless, expensive and dangerous luxuries.

PIGS FOR PROFIT.

To make pig growing profitable you should begin with the sow, before the pigs are farrowed. Begin fully two months before farrowing time by gradually diminishing the corn ration, and substitute bran, middlings, roots, and such like. As you diminish the corn, increase the other feed named. The last month before farrowing scarcely any corn should be fed.

Make a comfortable place for your sows, and don't let too many sleep together, as they are likely to lie on each other and kill unborn pigs.

Remember one of the great sources of profit in pig growing is the saving of all the pigs.

In growing pigs for profit the first thing to be looked after is the breeding. If pigs are poorly bred we need not expect much of a profit from them. The better bred they are, the larger the profit, if properly taken care of.

Don't think that because a pig is well bred that nothing else is required. Well-bred, and well-fed are words that go well together in pig growing.

When the sow first has her pigs don't disturb her with feed for the first day. Give her a little water only. The second day she may be fed a little slop, not much. Increase gradually, and let it be a full week before she is put on full feed. Too much milk producing feed will make too much milk and the pigs will have the scours, which will put them back in growth. After the pigs are a week or so old they will take all the mother will give, and there is no danger of over-feeding. The sow should have all the bran or middlings mixed with milk from this time on. Begin gradually to give her a little corn to keep her from getting too poor.

Increase this corn as the pigs begin to eat, and at the same time diminish the slop for the sow, saving the milk, and feed it to the pigs instead of the sow. Make a pen of rails and put several little troughs in it, and feed the pigs in it. They will soon learn to go through the cracks and eat. By this method the pigs at six or eight weeks old, will almost wean themselves and hardly know that they ever had a mother. They should have all the good slop they will eat up clean three times a day, and no more. A lot with good pasture should also be provided, where they can have plenty of exercise. Fix a place where they can get salt and ashes whenever they want it. An old barrel or box with a hole cut in the side, and filled with ashes mixed with one-third salt and placed in the lot where they can get to it at all times, is a good way.

The box should be fastened down and a lid put over it to keep out the rain. You will be surprised at the amount they will eat. If supplied with these things, they won't root so much, and it may not be necessary to put rings in their noses. I think they do better without the rings. If you can get charcoal for them, you will find it most excellent.—I. N. Cowdrey, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

POULTRY NOTES.

If the little chicks droop, look out for lice.

Start the chicks right and keep them growing.

Keep lime, grit and charcoal before the chickens.

Fight the lice; they are sure death to profit in poultry.

Make use of every broody hen you can find.

Do not give a hen more than one dozen chicks to care for.

Do not let the mother take the chicks out in the cold. Keep her confined.

Do not feed little chicks soft food—oat meal first, cracked grain afterward.

Keep the houses dry and clean and you will prevent half the winter sickness among your fowls.

Eggs a month old will hatch well if kept in an even temperature and turned half over every day or two.

A little lard rubbed under the wings and on top of mother hen's head will free the chicks of lice.

It does not pay to breed from fowls which have been affected with roup or other diseases which sap the vitality from their system. The young stock from such matings are almost certain to show some traces of the disease.

Clean out the nets and burn the old nest material, and kerosene them inside before putting in the clean straw or hay.

Corn is not an egg food, it should not be fed exclusively, only in very cold weather, and then as a night feed.

Your chickens ought to be giving you an average egg yield of from 100 to 150 eggs per fowl for the year.

Hang up some of the poorer cabbages in the poultry house for the chickens to jump for. They need the green food and exercise.

Underfed hens are poor layers, especially in winter, as they cannot obtain the extra material, which they find on the range in summer.

One of the most successful poultrymen of America grinds two bushels of oats with one of corn, and with 200 pounds of this mixes 100 pounds of bran for the morning mash.

The Expense of London's Lord Mayor.

A man must have a fat pocketbook to fill the office of lord mayor of London. The expenditures for subscriptions and entertainment are in excess of the salary and the official allowances. It costs the lord mayor in or about the sum of $100,000 to occupy the office. The preceding occupant, Sir George Faudel-Philips, has probably spent £25,000 in excess of his salary and allowances. He has taken charge of the Indian famine relief fund and many of the jubilee funds and has been the patron of all the charities during an "annus mirabilis" of subscription lists and systematic codging. He has subscribed liberally to every fund. His gracious hospitality has been enjoyed by thousands of jubilee guests at the Mansion House. The last year has been an exceptional one, but the office is always a costly one. Whoever accepts it expects to pay heavily for the honor. No lord mayor ever emerges from the office without being at least $50,000 poorer for the experience; but the honor of knighthood is invariably bestowed upon him, and his wife enjoys the distinction of being addressed as lady. No alderman who has passed the chair ever returns to it. Reelection to the office never occurs. No alderman is willing to pay the tolls twice.

A Remarkable Prayer.

An odd, but effective rebuke to a nonpraying man is recorded by a correspondent of the Youths' Companion:

The Rev. Mr. Durwell, an old Methodist minister, of Tennessee, went to Kentucky in the year 1852, to visit a relative, the Hon. William Bolton, and was invited to hold family worship every evening during his stay.

One day Judge Cone and his wife, from Nashville, came to pass the night. Mr. Bolton said to the old minister, as he brought out the Bible, that he would best make the service short that evening, as the judge was probably not accustomed to such things.

The old man said, "Very well, very well," but he looked pained. He read one or two verses and then knelt down.

"O! Lord," he prayed, "we are very poor and needy creatures, and we know Thou art able and willing to supply all our wants; but Cousin William says that Judge Cone and his wife, from Nashville, who are with us, are not used to family worship, and however needy we are, there is no time to spare in telling Thee our wants. Amen."

The judge was greatly taken aback, and so was his host. Between them they persuaded Mr. Durwell to continue his prayer, which he did with great earnestness and eloquence.

On the Education of Lions.

When lions were still numerous and easily observed in southern Africa they were sometimes seen instructing one another in voluntary gymnastics, and practicing their leaps, making a bush play the part of the absent game. Moffatt tells the story of a lion which had missed a zebra by miscalculating the distance, repeating the jump several times for his own instruction; two of his comrades coming upon him while he was engaged in the exercise, he led them around the rock to show them how matters stood, and then, returning to the starting point, completed the lesson by making a final leap. The animals kept roaring during the whole of the curious scene, "talking together," as the natives who watched them said. By the aid of individual training of this kind, industrial animals become apter as they grow older; old birds, for instance, constructing more artistic nests than young ones, and little mammals like mice becoming more adroit with age. Yet, however, ancient in the life of the species these acquisitions may be, they have not the solidity of primordial instincts, and are lost rapidly if not used.—Popular Science Monthly.

Not to Be Outwitted.

The parents of a Bethany, Mo., girl objected to her suitor, and to keep her from running away locked her in her room. Her "dearly beloved" was not to be outwitted, and remembering that she had a few weeks before taken a scarfpin or ring belonging to him, he had a warrant issued for her arrest and sent the officer to serve the paper. While the omcer was taking her to town the lover met her on the road, and having all preparations made, went on her bond and drove with her immediately to the preacher's house, where they were made one.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. april 7.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PROTHONOTARY

We are authorized to announce that Robert F. Hunter, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that H. A. McKee, of Spring township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that M. I. Gardner, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotory, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prothonotary, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce that William G. Runkle, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that N. B. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

ASSEMBLY.

We are authorized to announce that R. M. Foster, of State College, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that A. C. Thompson, of Half Moon Township, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce that George W. Koch, of Potter township, will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Assembly, subject to the rules and regulations of the Democratic party.

The Pope is anxious to mediate for peace between this country and Spain.

Spain just now seems to be hoping some of the other Nations will prevent her from having a war with us.

To-day, Thursday, was the time set by the President to send his message to congress and tell the country whether war shall be declared or no.

Our big fleet at Key West, Florida, can sail over to Havana between breakfast and dinner, and give the Spaniards iron dumplings for early supper.

On which side are the Republicans of Centre county, on the side of the Quay freebooters or on the side of Wanamaker and the corruption uprooters?

Of the $50,000,000 granted the President by congress to put the country on a war footing, the grand total spent, for Navy and War Departments, is $34,600,000.

The miners of the Patton coal company, Cambria county, went out on a strike, because they were ordered to mine for 40 cents a car instead of 40 cents a ton.

If the United States must lick the Spaniards let it be done so effectually as to knock all pride and conceit out of them and teach 'em a lesson for all time.

Judge C. A. Mayer, of Clinton, will be a candidate for re-election in the district composed of Clinton, Cameron and Elk counties. He will have the Democratic nomination without opposition and is likely to be endorsed by the Republicans. Judge Mayer first went on the bench in 1868, when Centre, Clinton and Clearfield composed his district.

An attache of the Cuban Junta says the insurgents were prepared to give material aid to the United States should war with Spain be declared.

He says, "If the United States sent us arms and ammunition, we could raise our army to 60,000, march on Havana, and raze the city or storm the occupants into submission."

A storm interfered and almost sunk a part of the great Spanish torpedo boat fleet, and it had to stop in at the Cape de Verde islands for repairs. A good many years ago when the historic Spanish armada sailed from Spain with a hundred ships to conquer England, it was overtaken by a storm and scattered and shattered.

There are three parties in Washington. There is the peace-at-any-price party, headed by Hanna, Platt of Connecticut, Spooner, Fairbanks and Elkins. Mr. Hanna is credited with an Herculean effort to arouse Boards of Trade and Stock Exchanges and the like in the interests of peace above all else, and there have been many responses to these efforts.

Then there has been the war-at-any-cost party.

The third party, while deeply feeling the loss of the Maine and just as deeply sympathizing with Cuba, has been willing to give Spain every opportunity and to wait upon the pleasure of the President, believing that he best understands the situation. This third party has been triumphant.

Claims against Spain, aggregating $16,000,000, for injury and loss incident to the war in Cuba, have been filed in the State Department by citizens of the United States residing in that country.

They cover claims for personal injury, imprisonment, loss of stock, burning of sugar plantations. All are properly indexed at the State Department, and then sent to Minister Woodford at Madrid, where they are presented to the Spanish government for adjudication.

Besides the above our government will have a claim against Spain of some $10,000,000 for blowing up the Maine.

The Governor has appointed Dr. H. T. Fernald, professor of zoology at State College, to take the place of state zoologist Warren, resigned. The state zoologist department, with its clerkship, is an infamous steal upon the taxpayers. The zoologist at State College should be made to fill the bill of a state zoologist.

It now turns out that the Dr. Warren office has a bird and insect book to print at an expense to the state of $53,000! without the warrant of law, as deputy attorney general Reeder decides and the Governor will stop the steal. The necessary matter in this book was originally at a cost of only $450.

Spain's pride comes from her many old sins that are no credit to her. Her history is one of tyranny; cruelty to her colonies, all of which she has lost except Cuba; treachery in her dealings with other nations; fickleness; the most brutal Inquisition in the world's history is that of the Spanish Inquisition. Bull fights and the theatre are their chief Sunday engagements. Centuries ago Spain was one of the greatest powers of the Earth, with possessions in all parts of the globe. She has dwindled down in consequence of her many wars until now she is a third-rate nation, and if the United States is obliged to chastise her for the cruelties she is guilty of in Cuba and the blowing up of the Maine, the Spaniards will meet such a fate as will make them feel it a couple hundred years.

Philadelphia councilmen and their attorney have been found guilty of bribery in order to get a fat contract for a water job.

Councilman J. Emory Byram, of the 23d ward, is under $10,000 bail, charged with bribery and attempted bribery in the water contract.

Councilman Charles Seger, of the 7th ward, is under $10,000 bail, charged with bribery in connection with the same bill.

Attorney Nelson G. Green, is under $50,000 bail, on charges of bribery to get a water contract passed by council.

Andree Heard From.

Jack Carr ex-United States mail carrier, has arrived at Departure bay from St. Michaels via Dawson, with advices from Andree, the arctic balloonist to the North pole. The contents were not made known.

M. L. Yocum, Cameron, Pa., says "I was a sufferer for ten years, trying most all kinds of pile remedies, but without success. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve was recommended to me. I used one box. It has effected a permanent cure." As a permanent cure for piles DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve has no equal; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town said the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery King for the Nerves she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call at G. H. Longs, Spring Mills, sole agent, and get a trial bottle free. Large sizes 50c. and 25c.

How Do They Make Them

...How do they make them for the price? asked one of our customers—a good judge of clothing—after he had examined our assortment of men's $10.00 Dress Suits. He saw two times Ten Dollars worth in them. So will you once you see them. They are undoubtedly the greatest values we have ever shown and are positively not equaled by any concern in Centre county. It costs nothing to see them, while a visit will be sure to save you money.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, Bellefonte.

Mill Leased.

Wagner Brothers, late of Rockmills, have rented the Brockerhoff mill on Buffalo run, near Bellefonte.

Thousands of sufferers from grippe have been restored to health by One Minute Cough Cure. It quickly cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe, asthma, and all throat and lung diseases; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

LEGAL NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons interested that the following inventories of goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of the 14th of April, 1851, have been confirmed *nisi* by the Court, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, and if no exceptions be filed on or before the first day of the next term, the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Franklin Hubler, late of Miles township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Sallie A. Hubler.
2. The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of J. Calvin Brackbill, late of Bellefonte Boro, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Margaret A. Brackbill.
3. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Mann, late of Curtin township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Louisa Mann.
4. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Elias S. Crader, late of Gregg township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Susan Crater.
5. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property and a small piece of real estate consisting of about Five acres of mountain land, the property of Adam Nearhood, late of Centre Hall Borough, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Nearhood.
6. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of John Long, late of Penn township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Long.
7. The valuation and appraisement of the personal property of Michael M. Fishburn, late of Benner township, deceased, as the same was set apart to his widow, Catharine Fishburn.

Bellefonte, March 30, 1898.

GEO. RUMBERGER, Register

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Lewisburg & Tyrone Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, Room No. 268, General Office Pennsylvania R. R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, May 2nd, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock p. m. Election for President and Directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE, Secretary.

apr7-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 28th day of March, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of April the 25th day of April, 1898 and to continue 2 weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 28th day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

WRIT IN PARTITION:—

To the heirs and legal representatives of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty township, deceased: Mary Bitner, widow, Blanchard, Pa.; Catharine Scantlin, and William Scantlin, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; J. Albert Bitner, Blanchard, Pa; Alice Harter, annd William I. Harter, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Sarah Bechtol and Thomas J. Bechtol, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Ida M. Neff and John Neff, her husband, Blanchard, Pa.; Caroline Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Thomas Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Roy Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Francis Bitner, Blanchard, Pa.; Maude Clark and Henry Clark, her husband, Blanchard Pa; Harry E. Bitner, Blanchard, Pa; Emma Bitner, Blair Bitner, Howard Bitner, H. A. Snyder guardian ad litem for all minors; J. Irvin Bitner, Hagerstown, Maryland; Bessie Long and William Long, her husband, Bethany, Brook county, West Virginia.

Take notice that in pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, a writ in partition has been issued from said court to the Sheriff of said county, returnable on Monday, the 25th day of April, 1897, and that an inquest be held for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said decedent on

FRIDAY, APRIL 22ND, 1898.

At 10 o'clock, a. m, at the late residence of the deceased, at which time and place you can be present if you see proper. All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, County of Centre, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post, thence by lands of Ira Gunsallus north forty and one-half degrees west 159 rods to a stone in road, thence by lands of Harry Glossner south 75 degrees west 66 rods to a stone, thence by lands of M. H. Johnston and James Smith south 40½ degrees west 159 rods to a post, thence by lands of Barney Rupert and Ira Bitner north 75 degrees east 43 rods to a stone in the road, thence in the middle of said road north 41½ degrees west 2 rods to a stone, thence along lands of J. A. Bitner north 63½ degrees east 11 8-10 rods to a stone, thence along same south 41½ degrees east 6 9-10 rods to a stake thence by lands of William Scantling north 57¾ degrees, east 9 3-100 rods to the place of beginning containing 61 acres and 79 perches, net measure.

ALSO:

All that certain tenement, messuage and tract of land situate in the township of Liberty, county of Centre and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, thence by lands of Fannie Nestlerode north 50 degrees west 51 perches to a white oak, thence by lands of same and Ira McCloskey north 106 rods to black oak, thence by lands of Frank Quigley north 45 degress west 35 5-10 rods to white walnut, thence by lands of John McGhee west 80 rods to stone, thence by lands of Joseph M. DeHass estate south 164 rods to post thence along lands of Harmon Robb and Harry Glossner east 128 rods to the place of beginning containing one hundred and nine acres and 117 perches, excepting and reserving from the south-west corner of said tract ten acres and 64 perches sold by Daniel Bitner during his lifetime to Thomas Smith, by Deed dated February 19th, 1858.

W. M. CRONISTER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, March 31, 1898.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mary Reeder, late of Potter township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

H. B. HERRING, Penn Hall.

mar24-6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Barbara Long, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL LONG, Administrator. Penn Cave.

mar17-6t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Polly Royer, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

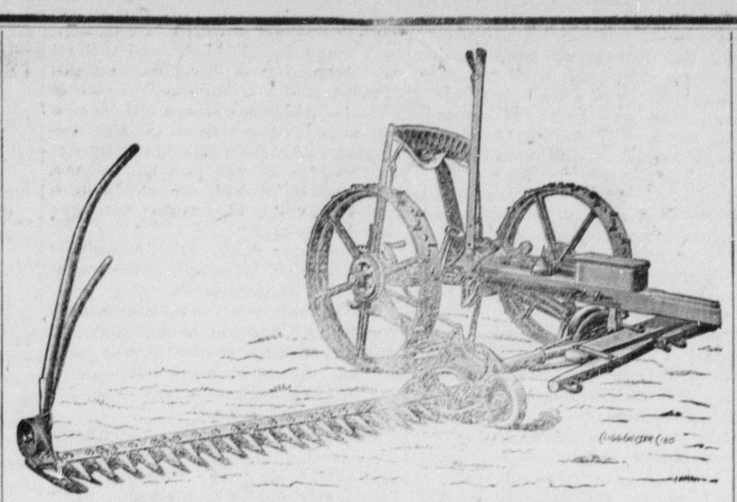
JAREMIAH SNAVELY, Executor. Centre Hall.

mar17-6t

FOR RENT OR SALE.—THE CERTAIN property belonging to M. L. Rishell, Potters Mills, containing 7 acres and buildings, for rent or sale. Inquire of M. L. RISHELL. Farmers Mills, Pa.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*



The Osborne Columbia Mower.

The Osborne Columbia Mower is the accumulated excellence of an experience of 42 years; a machine perfect in detail, neat in design, light in draft, easy for the driver to operate, and embodying every element of durability. We place it on the market as a grass-cutting machine without an equal. Will be pleased to furnish estimate; can supply these machines from stock or in a short time.

JACOB SHARER,

Dealer in Osborne Binders, Osborne Mowers, Hay Tedders, Hay Rakes, Hay Rope, Binder Twine and Harvest Oil.

CENTRE HALL, - - - - - PENNA.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

As people always are.

If so call on..

H. F. ROSSMAN,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Where you will find Bargains in all lines every day.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 13.

For Catalogue or other information, address GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!

If you are out of employment and want a position, paying you from $50 to $100 monthly clear above expenses by working regularly, or, if you want to increase your present income from $200 to $500 yearly, by working at odd times, write the GLOBE CO., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa., stating age, whether married or single, last or present employment, and you can secure a position with them by which you can make more money easier and faster than you have ever made before in your life.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders, Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

Dr. Humphreys'

Specifics act directly upon the disease, without exciting disorder in other parts of the system. **They Cure the Sick.**

NO.	CURES.	PRICES.
1	Fevers, Congestions, Inflammations.	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic...	.25
3	Teething, Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults.....	.25
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis.....	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache.....	.25
9	Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo..	.25
10	Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weak Stomach.	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods.....	.25
12	Whites, Too Profuse Periods.....	.25
13	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness.....	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions..	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains.....	.25
16	Malaria, Chills, Fever and Ague.....	.25
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	Whooping-Cough.....	.25
27	Kidney Diseases.....	.25
28	Nervous Debility.....	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed...	.25
77	Grip, Hay Fever.....	.25

Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases at your Druggists or Mailed Free.

Sold by druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

The Jones Chain Mower.

Is a machine of unrivaled simplicity. Longest lived and lighest draft mower in the world. No cog wheels to wear out. Any size cut you want. Free from side draft. Free from neck weight. **NO BACKING UP TO START IN THE GRASS!** No noise, no vibration, no lost power—no other make excels in superiority.

Farmers in need of binders, mowers, hay rakes, grain drills, cultivators, harrows, plows, plow repairs, all kinds of binder and mower sections, binder twine, harvester oil, hay carriers, rope pulleys, double harpoon forks, lawn forks, etc., will do well to come and inspect my stock. I also handle buggies, spring wagons, carriages, wood frame harrow, U bar spike tooth harrow, and have the agency for the celebrated Hench Cultivators, also the retail agent for the Centre Hall cornplanter.

H. I. WISE,

Wareroom in the Foundry Building. CENTRE HALL

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect November 28, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

8 23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.33 p. m., Baltimore 12.40 p. m., Washington 1 47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 14. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.09 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.53 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8 12 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.33 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.33 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, and intermediate stations, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Erie. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, Pittsburg and Elmira, and intermediate stations. On Sundays for Watkins, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman coach to Rochester

10.03 a. m.—Train 51. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.53 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10 03 a m.

Train 19 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore, 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.53 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3 40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad- 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P M
1 28	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 55
1 45	6 15	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 24	Biehl	8 57	4 39
1 57	6 28	Vicksburg	8 52	4 35
2 05	6 37	Mifflinburg	8 44	4 27
2 16	6 50	Millmont	8 31	4 16
2 23	6 57	Glen Iron	8 24	4 08
2 51	7 31	Paddy Mountain	7 56	3 43
3 02	7 44	Coburn	7 44	3 32
3 08	7 52	Zerby	7 36	3 25
3 17	8 01	Rising Spring	7 27	3 17
3 23	8 07	Penn Cave	7 20	3 10
3 31	8 15	Centre Hall	7 13	3 02
3 37	8 21	Gregg	7 07	2 55
3 44	8 28	Linden Hall	7 01	2 48
3 48	8 33	Oak Hall	6 56	2 43
3 53	8 37	Lemont	6 52	2 38
3 58	8 42	Dale Summit	6 47	2 34
4 07	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 38	2 24
4 10	8 58	Axemann	6 35	2 21
4 15	9 00	Bellefonte	6 30	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 5.55 p m, and 8 15 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a m and 5 04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9 29 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	†7 20	†3 45	...BELLEFONTE...	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	...Hecla Park...	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	...HUBLERSBG...	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 03	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	...Cedar Springs.	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	...MILL HALL...	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		.....Jersey Shore.....	4 30		7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PO'T Lve	4 00		†7 25
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PO'T Arr.	2 40		*6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....	†8 25		*11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....	7 00		5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			7 30
p. m.	a. m.	Arr	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12¾	8¼	2¼	STATIONS. Ar.	Lv.	WESTWARD 1¼	7¾	11¾
P M	P M	A M			A M	A M	P M
6 30	1 10	8 45	.....Bellefonte.....		6 30	10 30	4 21
6 20	1 02	8 40	.....Coleville.....		6 37	10 37	4 26
6 16	12 58	8 37	.....Morris.....		6 40	10 42	4 30
6 10	12 54	8 35	.....Whitmer.....		6 44	10 47	4 33
6 05	12 49	8 31	.....Hunters.....		6 50	10 53	4 38
6 02	12 46	8 28	.....Fillmore.....		6 53	10 56	4 42
5 57	12 41	8 24	.....Brisly.....		7 00	11 02	4 47
5 53	12 37	8 20	.....Waddle.....		7 05	11 05	4 52
5 50	12 35	8 18	...Scotia Crossing...		7 08	11 08	4 54
5 46	12 26	8 07	.....Krumrine.....		7 17	11 20	5 03
5 33	12 24	8 04	.....Struble.....		7 20	11 24	5 06
5 31	12 22	8 02	.....Inn.....		7 28	11 28	5 08
5 30	12 20	8 00	.....State College.....		7 30	11 30	5 10

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F. H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Archie Allison, of Bellefonte, was in town yesterday.

——Henry Rossman, Tusseyville's competent undertaker was in to see us yesterday.

——Daniel Musser, of Penn, and his friend Ripka of Lindenhall, were callers in our sanctum.

——Mrs. E. J. Ward, of Bellefonte, visited her mother, Mrs. Stiver, Friday and Saturday.

——Hoffer Dale is attending Dr. Wolf's select school at Spring Mills, which opened Monday.

——Will Shoop, who is clerking in his uncle's tobacco store in Scranton, is home on a visit to his parents.

——George W. Spangler, the Democratic war horse from south Potter, was circulating among his friends in town Monday.

——Miss Helen Bartholomew, who was teaching the primary school at Millheim, has closed the term and is now at home.

——Miss Romie Van Pelt arrived home last Thursday from Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa., on her Easter vacation.

——Mr. Jonas Bible, one of the REPORTER'S prominent and substantial patrons from Centre Hill, was in to see us a few days ago.

——Chas. W. Swartz, Tusseyville's live young merchant, was in town yesterday. He had been to Bellefonte in the interest of the postoffice snarl.

——David Foreman, who had charge of the Aaronsburg schools, where his labors closed in a very satisfactory manner, favored the Reporter with a call.

——James Wert, one of Tusseyville's practical farmers, gave us a call, and can't see what turned the weather upside down; however it did not deter him from putting his label to '99.

——C. U. Hoffer, of Philipsburg, the Democratic candidate for Prothonotary, was over here a day or two this week looking up the political situation and hunting up his friends.

——E. M. Huyett, of Wernersville, came up a few days ago to look after the improvements he is making on his property down street. The family will remove here in about two weeks.

——Robert P. Breon, of near Millheim, came up the other day to see his old friends hereabouts. He is farming at Smithtown and his visits up here are not as frequent as his friends would like.

——Jacob Bottorf, of Lemont, and H. E. Duck, of Millheim, directors of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. were in town Tuesday. They were a committee to adjust some recent losses of the Company.

——T. Milton Osman left Tuesday morning to return to his home at Salt Lake City. He had been here three or four weeks on a visit to his native home and settling up the estate of his father. Before returning he will spend several days in Philadelphia and New York and start from there to the west.

——Wm. A. Boal, a good citizen and life-long farmer, of near this place, gave us a call and fixed his label for '98. His future home will be Tyrone, for which place he left with his family beginning of this week. The Tyrone people will find the family a desirable addition to their town.

——W. R. Mayes, of Lena, Ill., who five years ago left this vicinity, made his first visit back, last week and favored the Reporter with a call. He has a situation in a telegraph office and is pleased with Illinois. His label was advanced into '99; he tells us crop prospects are good out there.

——Mrs. Carrie Osman and son E. J. Wolf departed Monday morning on their way to Eureka, Kansas, where they expect to make their future home with Mrs. Osman's son Rev. R. B. Wolf, who is in charge of a Lutheran church at that place. They went by way of Niagara Falls, and will stop at several points en route on short visits.

The two-year-old son of W. L. Furgason, of Bolton, Miss., had whooping cough. "After several physicians had prescribed for him, without giving relief," writes Mr. Furgason, "I persuaded my wife to try a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first dose had the desired effect, and in forty-eight hours he was entirely free from all cough. I consider your remedy the best in the market, especially for children and recommend it at all times." The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross, Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Recent Union County Deaths.

In Illinois, Susan, widow of Jas. W. Simonton, aged 65 years.

In Northumberland county, the widow of Edward G. Orwig, formerly of Lewis twp., aged 80 years.

At Pittsburg, George, son of Joseph Burris of Mifflinburg, age near 32 yrs.

A little boy asked for a bottle of "get up in the morning as fast as you can," the druggist recognized a household name for DeWitt's Little Early Risers," and gave him a bottle of those famous little pills for constipation, sick headache, liver and stomach troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SPRING MILLS.

Our Scribes Find Many Items of Interest in their Town.

We had about twenty changes and removals in our village this spring; an unusually large number.

Weaver the butcher, of Aaronsburg, made his first trip of the season to our village on Tuesday last.

Professor D. M. Wolf commenced his special session of high school for advanced scholars, on Monday last with over forty students.

Miss Mabel Sankey will commence a spring and summer session of school for ten weeks for little folks, on the 11th inst.

William Graden now drives the hotel hack, and carries the mails to and from the railroad station, vice H. B. Miller resigned.

On Thursday last Harvey Confer, of Millheim, manager of the Spring Mills Planing Mills, moved into the brick building recently vacated by Alfred Bradford who, as previously reported, moved to Farmers Mills.

We had quite a snow fall down this way on Tuesday last. So far, April has done remarkably well in imitating winter; Sunday snow squals, remarkably cold on Monday and on Tuesday a snow storm of several inches, of course by next day nearly all the snow had disappeared, leaving us a sea of mud instead. However, real spring weather is hardly "eggspected" 'til after Easter.

M. B. Hering, of Lock Haven, a day or two since handed me a copy of the Ulster County *Gazette*, published in Kingston, N. Y., January 4th 1800—nearly a century ago, a few items of which might not be without interest to your many readers. The copy is draped in heavy black lines in mourning for George Washington, and gives quite an extended account of the funeral. In a letter from Georgetown dated Dec. 20th, 1799, says, on Wednesday last, the mortal part of Washington the Great, the Father of his Country, and the friend of man, was consigned to the tomb with solemn honors and funeral pomp. On the ornament at the head of the coffin was inscribed "Surge ad Judicium; about the middle of the coffin, "Gloria Deo," and on the silver plate "General George Washington, Departed this life on the 14th of December, 1799, At 68. Speaking of the funeral it says: Between three and four o'clock the sound of artillery from a vessel in the river firing minute guns awoke afresh our solemn sorrow; the corpse was moved, a band of music with mournful melody melted the soul into all the tenderness of woe. The procession was formed and moved in the following order: Cavalry, Infantry and Guard with arms reversed; Music and the Clergy, then the General's horse with his saddle, holsters and pistols, then the pall bearers; Col's Simms, Ramsy, Payne, Gilpen, Marsteller and Little, followed by the Mourners, Masonic Brethren and citizens. After giving an account of the arrival at the base of the elevated lawn on the banks of the Potomic, where the family vault was located, also the burial ceremony, concluded in the following manner: "The sun was setting; Alas! the Son of Gloly was set forever. No, the name of Washington, the American President and General will triumph over Death. The unclouded brightness of his Glory will illuminate the future ages." It also contains the proceedings of Congress in reference to the sad event; the Senate's address to President John Adams relating to it, and the President's reply. The whole account, the above being simply an outline, is certainly very interesting reading. The newspaper also contains quite a number of quaint advertisements, for instance: For sale, one-half of a saw mill, also a healthy active negro wench; Samuel Freer advertises seasonable goods for cash or produce, and adds that ashes will be taken at the store. A red bull is advertised as having strayed away, any one returning him will be thanked; Harbrough & Jansen announces that they have dissolved, and all persons having accounts are to come up at once and settle, so that they can divide the property. The foreign news is limited to a dozen or twenty lines, and about three months old. The newspaper looks decidedly odd and ancient, being a sheet 22 by 18 inches, about the size of a single page of the REPORTER, containing only four columns to the page, simply a miniature newspaper when campared with the journals of today.

No. 2.

Miss Orpha Gramley is home spending her Easter vacation.

C. P. Long has put a new typewriter in his office, which is a dandy.

Rev. Brown sold his sorrel horse and purchased Robert Caldren's trotter.

Benjamin Herring and wife, of Lock Haven, are visiting their friends here.

A number of young men and ladies from other localities are attending school here.

Movings and big dinners are past for the season, next will be picnics and festivals.

Ed. Urb, of State College, spent Sunday in this town. What's the attraction Ed.

The K. G. E. Lodge had a sermon delivered for them by Rev. Rearick on Sunday night.

Miss Bella Jones, of Altoona, is attending our High school, preparing for teaching.

The new blacksmith shop is full of business all the time; a great many horses are shod daily.

Dr. Leitzell and John Horner have each recently purchased a fine bay horse. Both horses appear to be movers.

The planing mill is being rapidly constructed, and at the present rate of progress will be ready for action before many weeks.

With the oncome of summer weather the base ball has made its appearance, and many are seen loosening up their stiff joints preparatory to making a clean sweep this season.

Michael Smith, of Potters Mills and Lowel Smith, of Pine Grove, have been helping the Smith Bro's delivering furniture and doing undertaking work, the past few weeks as they had too much to do without extra hands.

REBERSBURG.

The Incidents and Happenings from Down the Valley.

Harvey Burd and Oliver Gramley made a business trip to Lock Haven this week; they returned Tuesday.

Our summer term of school has opened; quite a number of students are attending and expect many more.

Charley Miller bought Cal. Zeigler's bicycle the other day, and now he is seen riding on the streets every half hour.

Our new landlord, A. L. Nearhood, papered the bar and dining rooms; the rooms certainly make a fine appearance.

On Monday afternoon Misses Annie Nearhood, Orpha Bierly, Forest Ocker and Harry Corman were out for trailing arbutus.

Our boys are trying to organize a base-ball club, and are progressing rapidly; the citizens are subscribing freely towards it.

There is a rumor afloat that Herb. Smull and Miss Iva Wolfe were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on Saturday evening.

Edwin Wolfe who was teaching at Aaronsburg, came home a few days ago and expects to start to school in Rebersburg next week.

LINDEN HALL.

Items of Interest as Gathered by Our Correspondent.

H. C. Gettig is at present visiting friends and relatives in Clinton county.

Miss Jennie Weibly opened a term of summer school on Monday, with sixteen scholars in attendance.

John Kelligan who has been away from home about seven years has returned; his many friends are glad to see him again.

On Tuesday every one was surprised at the fall of snow, which continued all day; this cold spell has no doubt frozen a great deal of the fruit which was budding.

Frank Wieland will open his store in the Hess building as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made. The building has been undergoing some remodeling, which will give it a nicer and cleaner appearance.

In making mention of the movings we failed to mention the flittings outside of town, not wishing to slight any one we make mention of them this week. Cyrus Durst, who lived south of town, moved to Boalsburg, and Ezra Tressler will occupy that farm; W. Garbrick, of Rock Springs, moved on the Ishler farm, vacated by Tressler; Calvin Coble moved to Oak Hall and George Markle will occupy the house he vacated; Sam. Gross started up housekeeping in the house vacated by Wm. Worrel, on Church street; Frank McClintic will move into the tenant house on the Van Tries farm, formerly occupied by Wm. Cooney.

Potters Mills.

J. S. Reish has a new hostler for a change.

Frank Royer is building an implement shed.

Miss Linnie Evans is still on the sick list.

Mr. Carner, of Hublersburg, is visiting at the home of Wm. Stover, at this place.

There will be some empty houses in our town this year, as they are not all occupied yet.

Mathias Parker has been receiving toll since Mr. Confer moved; Mathias says he will have the road in better shape soon.

There was an April fool letter written by a couple young ladies to a couple gentlemen at Colyer, and the boys came and were disappointed, so the girls say.

Moving time is about over; J. W. Smith leaves this week with his family for Reinsburg, Bedford county, where he will engage in the tannery business.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.
(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
April 1	45	26	clear.
" 2	48	27	part cloudy.
" 3	56	20	part cloudy.
" 4	47	24	cloudy.
" 5	40	18	cloudy.
" 6	35	19	cloudy.

Forenoon of 6th, 2½ inches snow.

Total precipitation for March, 4.47 inches rain, and 10 inches of snow—total melted snow and rain, 5.47 inches.

A torpid liver robs you of ambition and ruins your health. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cleanse the liver, cure constipation and all stomach and liver troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	90
Rye	35
Corn	32
New Oats	23
Oats	20
Barley	27
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	16
Eggs	8
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	10
Tallow	4
Potatoes	
Sides	5
Onions	40

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 6.

Wheat, contract, April, $1.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 35c.

Butter, prime fancy creamery, 21½c; prints do 22c.

Eggs, fresh, 10c.

Potatoes, choice, car lots, 75 to 83c.

Live poultry, hens, 10a11c per lb; old roosters, 7a8; spring chickens, 18a23c; winter chickens, 14a18c; ducks, 12c.

Baled hay and straw: Choice timothy, $12; clover, $5a5,50; mixed, $7.50a 8. Straight rye straw $8a8.50; wheat $5a5.50, oat, do.

Cloverseed, Penn'a, 4a4½ per lb. Timothy, 1.50 to 1.60 per bu.

East Liberty, Live Stock:

Cattle unchanged.

Hogs, prime medium, 4.15; heavy hogs, 4.10; good roughs, 3 to 3.50; tair roughs, 2.50 to 2.80.

Sheep, choice lambs, 5.90a6.00; common to good, 4.75a5.85.

Veal calves, 5a5.50.

The farmer, the mechanic and the bicycle rider are liable to unexpected cuts and bruises. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best thing to keep on hand. It heals quickly, and is a well known cure for piles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Shoe Store.

—Shoes of Every—

Style, Quality, And Price,

—At the—

Penns Valley Shoe Store

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

Bi= cycle Riders

Clothe yourself for the business. See our assortment of Bicycle and Golf Suits, Pants, Hose, Caps and Belts. The most complete line in Central Pennsylvania. Pants from $1.50 up. Suits from $3.00 up. Caps, Hose and Belts cheap and good enough to please you all.

See them.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - Bellefonte.

A nice Oak Chamber Suit, 3 pieces, - - **$13.50**

A nice Oak Chamber Suit, 8 pieces, - - **$16.50**

SIDE BOARD, —Oak— **$9.75**

CENTRE TABLE, **$2.76**

All other Furniture Just as Reasonable.

SMITH BROS.,

Spring Mills, - Penna.

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Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

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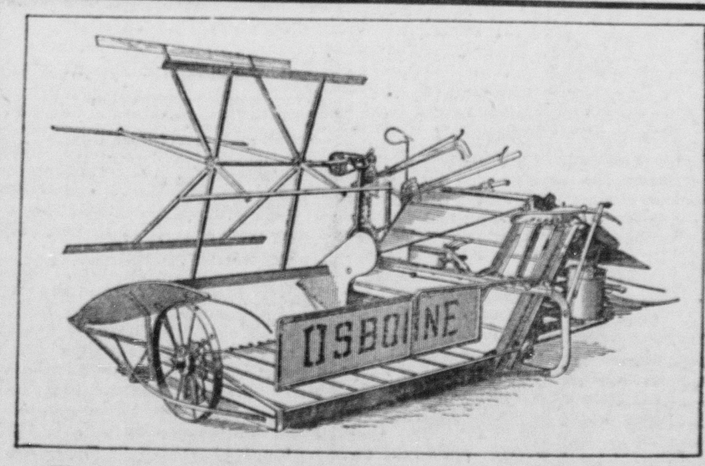

The Columbia Osborne Harvester and Binder is the acknowledged leader of harvesting machines. Two of its great features are the perfect swivel self-aligning boxes and the Osborne roller bearings. The Columbia is the only harvester and binder ever manufactured absolutely free of side draft and neck weight. The Columbia is an all steel binder.

I also handle the Osborne Columbia Roller Bearing Mower, Roller Bearing Hay Tedder, Roller Bearing Hay Rake, hand and self dump, Lever Harrows, and Wheel Harrows, and the Perry Harrows and Cultivators. Also handle the Crown and Empire Drills—the simplest in the market. Can furnish sections for all kinds binders and mowers. Also handle the Columbia Wagons and Buggies, and Champion Land Roller.

IRA C. KORMAN,

Implement Dealer, - - OAK HALL, PA.

The Right Kind

Is the only kind of clothing to buy. We have them. We can fit you, please you and give you better service than any other concern in Centre county. Our stock is large, never better selected, and we price them to you lower than you ever expected to buy good honest clothing for. We will please you beyond a doubt. We will save you money, and you can always return anything bought of us not satisfactory and receive your money back.

Try us.

FAUBLES,

MEN'S OUTFITTERS, - - BELLEFONTE.

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Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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HAAG HOTEL. Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE, S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor. LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE, Opposite Court House, BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL, D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor, SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL, Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may097

A Flower Garden, Complete for a Quarter. — Fresh Seed. — The Kind that Grow.

This collection will furnish flowers in abundance from early Spring to late Fall. No other offer to match this!

1. GIANT COMET ASTERS: Flowers like large graceful chrysanthemums: White, Pink, Yellow, Red and Blue.
2. NEW WHITE BRANCHING ASTERS; A superb novelty, try it.
3. JAPANESE HOP. (Variegated)—A hardy vine of striking beauty; will cover a porch in one season.
4. HOLLYHOCKS; Yellow, Rose, Magenta, Black, Pink, Lavender, Pale Lemon, and White mixed.
5. SWEET PEAS; In all colors of the rainbow.
6. NASTURTIUMS; Dwarf,—All the '99 novelties mixed.
7. ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM; 600 flower spikes have been counted on one plant. Very fragrant.
8. MIGNONETTE; Fragrant flowers all the year round.
9. CHRYSANTHEMUMS, DOUBLE HYBRIDS, White, Yellow, Crimson, Bronze Yellow, Lilac, Rose, Etc.
10. VERBENAS; Quantities of superb fragrant cut flowers.
11. IPOEA SETOSA; The rose colored Moon Flower.
12. MORNING GLORIES; Giant Imperial, just from Japan; 5 to 6 inches across. Transcend description.
13. GERANIUMS, in variety from seed the first season.
14. DIANTHUS; Spotted China Pink.
15. MARIGOLD, TALL AFRICAN; A great favorite.

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OSBORN STODDARD, MADISON, N. J.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Any one having an old calendar of 1897 may successfully utilize it for this year, as 1898 is an exact reproduction, holidays and all. This will not again occur until 1945.

The six cases of poverty, as defined in a recent lecture by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, are refusal to work, lack of employment, struggle to rise, unequal distribution of accident, wrong public policy and sentimental charity. Any reader whose income is inadequate is invited to consider this list and determine which cause fits his own case.

State insurance has assumed enormous proportions in Germany. Workmen, including agricultural laborers to the number of 18,000,000 were thus protected in 1897, and for 381,000 accidents among these men the sum of 16,000,000 marks was paid out. Provision is also made for ill-health and old-age.

Old people who have lost their teeth and do not care about wearing false ones find a difficulty in eating their food. The result is the invention by a Frenchman of a chewing apparatus. This is held in one hand and a fork in the other. A piece of meat, or whatever is to be eaten, is placed between the blades, which are opened and closed three or four times, and by this means the food is reduced to a state of pulp.

Heretofore American girls have found it a comparatively simple matter to buy titles, but the American men have been compelled to remain plain, unadorned citizens, without handles to their names. All this is to be charged to a bill which the Italian Government proposes to submit to Parliament becomes a law. According to the provisions of this, anyone desiring to become a prince may secure that title by planking down $8,000. Five thousand dollars will purchase the title of marquis, $4,000 the title of count, while the titles of baron will be sold in lots at $1,000 each.

In this country there are almost twice as many women who follow the profession of teaching as there are men, and the disparity is said to be on the increase. In Prussia, out of 68,000 teachers only 9,000 are women, and in the German Empire there are 135,000 teachers and something like 10,000,000 pupils. There are about 140,000 teachers in France, 100,000 more women than men. "Great Britain follows with only 1,000,000 teachers so far as known, although the most ordinary reader of English novels will feel that she can count up half that many as having been 'friendless governess' in the books she has read," says an observant critic.

A lightning calculator of greater interest than most of his kind, is Diamandi, a native of Pylaros, one of the Greek Islands. Diamandi works through the medium of the eye. After a mere glance at a blackboard on which 30 groups of figures are written, he can repeat them in any order and deal with them by any arithmetical process. It is said that he never makes an error in calculations involving billions, and he can extract square or cube roots with marvellous rapidity and accuracy. An eminent German specialist declared the other day that all these ready-reckoners were idiots. This is not the case with Diamandi, who writes poetry and novels in the intervals of business, and shows considerable intellectual capacity.

There was to have been a wedding near McKee, Ky., the other day, the contracting parties being Mr. Ed Lunsford and Miss Bettie Hayes. The prospective bridegroom procured the license and hastened to the home of the would-be bride, hoping to carry out his plans and have the ceremony performed before the unsuspecting parents learned of it, but to his surprise, he was met at the door by the girl's father, who, with a 45-calibre Colt's in his hand, completely upset the young Lochinvar's dream by firing two shots under his feet and threatening to kill him unless he left, never to set his foot on the premises again. Lunsford next day returned his license to the County Clerk's office, "not executed."

Only seven years ago, about the time of the Baring panic, the first part of what is now Oklahoma, was thrown open to settlement. Two years later, in the midst of the panic of 1893, the Cherokee Outlet was added, and the throngs of settlers who rushed there to get a last slice of Uncle Sam's farms revealed the land hunger of the people. Oaklahoma now embraces about half of what is known on the map as the Indian Territory. The tribes still retain the other half. But the Oklahoma half of the coming State already contains 275,000 people, or more than Montana, Wyoming and Idaho combined. It is assessed for $32,000,000. Real value, $100,000,000. Last year it produced 20,000,00 bushels of wheat and 120,000 bales of cotton. It was settled during the depression and the people are not in debt.

A rival of California in fruit-growing in a small way is Arizona, the favored section of the territory as to soil and climate being the Salt River Valley. This valley produced 3,500 boxes of oranges, lemons, grape-fruit, and tangerines last year, about doubling its production of 1896. There are 800 acres planted in oranges in the Salt River Valley thus far, and the success which has attended the industry will result in the planting of many new groves this spring. Of the 800 acres, about 500 acres are now in bearing, and the others will soon begin to produce. The varieties of oranges grown are about equally divided between the Washington navel and seedlings. There the fruit ripens earlier, as a rule, by two or three weeks than it does in California, and Arizona oranges have often been the first to reach the Eastern market. It is frequently the case that they are placed on the Thanksgiving table of the remotest Eastern city by the Arizona shipper.

Georgia has a new prison law, which it hopes will abate some of the evils of its convict system, which in recent years have made it a reproach all over the world. Under the present lease, soon to expire, the State receives $25,000 a year for its convicts. It is expected that under the new ordinance it will receive from $75,000 to $100,000. The prisoners number, all told, 2,000, but under the new system the women, boys, girls and incapables are to be put on a farm and cared for by the State, only the able-bodied being leased out to labor, and these being in the care of guards appointed by the State. It is expected that, with competent commissioners, there will be no convict-camp scandals, and the new appointees have gone about their work with such intelligence and earnestness as to lead to the belief that the people of Georgia will not soon again be annoyed by the charge that the State's convicts are treated cruelly.

According to recent statistical returns, the total number of women over the age of eighteen employed in factories and workshops in the British Islands is a little over a million, of which about 11 per cent. belong to trades unions. Most of these have a membership in common with the men, but there are some separate women's unions, organized, officered and conducted exclusively by female members. mong these are the Felt Hat Trimmers, and Wool Formers' Association, with 2,486 members; the Female Cigarmakers' Protective Union, with a few other associations, with a membership of a little over a thousand, and a few other associations, with a still smaller list of members. The great bulk of the women workers are included in the mixed unions, showing a disposition to work out her industrial, like her other problems, in company with the men, rather than separate from them—a token that the working British female is endowed with sound and discriminating judgment and knows perfectly well on which side her bread is buttered.

DWARF LIFE IN AFRICA.

Peculiar Customs and Thrifty Habits of the Little People.

African dwarfs, writes o. them as follows in the Independent:

Most of these people are smaller than their Bakoko and Mabeya neighbors, but not a.., as the dwarf women are sometimes married into these tribes. They deserve the name dwarf more from the similarity of their habits to the true dwarf further inland. They live a wandering, Indianlike life, hunting. They have nets 120 feet long and three or four feet high, a number of which they stretch acros- the bush, and the men, women and c...ren drive the game into these nets. They are experts in trapping, too. They do not stay in one place long enough to plant, so they trade their game to their agricultural neighbors for vegetable food. These Mabeya head men have a certain kind of ownership over them, sometimes furnishing them with powder and guns and nets, and a very little cloth, for their game during the time they are in that community. When not successful in the wild plants, nuts, honey, which they know so well how to find. hey often have a feast and more often a famine.

Their sheds are from 15 to 50 feet long, the leaf roof touching the ground on the side and being about four and a half feet high on the other side. When there are high trees the roofs are made of the bark of one, four or five feet in diameter, and often do not have time to crack and leak before the dwarfs want to move. Under these sheds are the pole beds, supported by forked sticks four or five inches from the ground. There is a space left for a fire between every two beds. If they have any boxes or small tin trunks, they keep them hid in the bush; there is nothing to be seen unless they have a pot or bowl or basket, a net or gun, or a native ax; no man is rich enough to possess all of these. They can move all of their possessions on fifteen minutes' notice; maybe living here today and two miles away to-morrow. Three moves do not equal one fire with them.

For amusement a man goes through violent forms of exercise, trying to move as many of the muscles in his body at one time as possible, the spectators clapping their hands and calling, beating on sticks and their drums during the performance. They seem to believe in one supreme being who is good and kind, but, of course, have no definite knowledge of him.

They fear the spirits of the departed and are said to move at once from a place where one of their number died. They fear and try to appease many evil spirits, one of which takes a dreadful form for his punishment.

Among the Mabeyas I know of but one blind man; yet it is a rule to find one blind man in a community of from fifteen to fifty dwarfs and sometimes as many as three blind ones, made blind some night by the agent of this evil spirit as a punishment for some offense.

The Depths of Submissiveness.

The fact that Dr. Creighton, the Lord Bishop of London, rolled and smoked nineteen cigarettes the other day while talking with a newspaper man, recalls the story of the big, burly Bishop and the little curate in the compartment of a railway car. "You will not mind my smoking, will you?" said his lordship. "Not if your lordship doesn't mind my being sick," submissively replied the little curate.—Argonaut.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

The lazy little girl that shivers all day
In the sultry house at her listless play,
With a dreadful pain in her head,
She never, never knows how nice and warm,
Is the rosy little girl that, out in the storm,
Goes skipping about with her sled.

A FACT ABOUT GLASS.

A glass plate will return to its exact original form after being kept under pressure in a bent condition for twenty-five years. Glass is the most perfect elastic substance in existence. Steel ranks next.

THE LOBSTER.

The common lobster is found in great abundance on our coasts, usually in the clear rocky waters. The fishermen take great numbers of lobsters in baskets made on the same principle as those used for the capture of the crab. The powerful tail of the lobsters enables them to spring through a great distance if alarmed, and they have been seen to pass nearly thirty feet. They direct their course with wonderful accuracy and can throw themselves through apertures hardly larger than the size of their bodies; of course, they spring tail foremost.

The grasp of the lobster's claw is so tight that to break off the claws is often the only method of discouraging its hold.

The so-called lady fingers of the lobster are its breathing apparatus.

LITTLE LIGHTS.

Sometimes children think they are too small to do any good; they must wait until they are grown, or at least until they are as big as the older brother or sister.

I read something the other day that made me think the smallest might be helpful.

Did you ever see a glow-worm? Perhaps not, but it is a little worm, about half an inch long, which shines with a light, as fire-flies do. I dare say you have seen fire-flies some evening when you have happened to be riding out. What I read the other day was about the good one of these little glow-worms did.

There had been a battle, and some of the men were fleeing from the enemy. Pretty soon they lost their way. They had with them a little instrument called a compass, which would have shown them the way, only it was so dark they could not see which way the needle pointed. They did not dare carry a light for fear the enemy would see it and follow them. Just then one of the men noticed a little glow-worm shining in the grass. He picked it up and put it on the compass, and there was just light enough to show which way the needle pointed. Then the men knew which way their home was. They were very glad, and went on until they got home.

Don't you think these men thought a little glow-worm could do good? And cannot a little child do as much as a glow-worm? Bright, sunny smiles, pleasant words, and helpful deeds are a child's way of shining, and they make all the household happy.

THE DUCK THAT TAUGHT SCHOOL.

Dollikins fell asleep one morning at the kindergarten. She had been watching Miss Laura draw pictures of animals on the black-board. The sunshine came in at the window; and the room was very warm, and Dollikins's head dropped lower and lower till it lay on the table before her, and she was fast asleep.

Then she thought that, instead of Miss Laura, there sat in the chair behind the desk a big white duck. She had a cap on her head, and spectacles on her beak; and she looked so funny that Dollikins giggled a little, softly.

"Silence!" said the duck, sternly. Then she turned to the school.

"Put away your work," she said, "and we will all go out to the pond, and take a swimming lesson. Little children should learn to swim just as little ducks do." She climbed down from her chair, and waddled out of the door and into the sunshine and across the fields to the pond. And all the children went after her, laughing and shouting and clapping their hands. Then splash! went the big white duck into the water. And splash! went little Tommy Toodles after her. And then it was Dollkin's turn.

"Come on!" cried the duck. "Just turn your toes in, and spread your wings, and jump!"

So Dollikins shut her eyes, and jumped; and there she was in the kindergarten, with her head on the table in front of her, and Miss Laura smiling down at her.

"But where is the duck?" asked Dollikins.

"I think you have been asleep, dear," said Miss Laura.

AUNT LE'NORA.

"Ten-cent carriage for a quarter! Ten-cent carriage for a quarter!"

In the babble of gruff hackmen's voices, the shrill, childish cry rose distinctly. The gray lady with the pleasant face smiled when she heard it. The voice was so sweet, and it said such funny things! She took up her shawl-strap and the little brown "grip," and followed it.

"Ten-cent carriage for a quarter! Ten-cent carriage for a quarter!" shrilled on the imperative little voice above the din.

"Oh, here you are!" the gray lady cried. "Well, I would like to go to Axminster Street, if you please."

"Yes'm," said the voice's owner, promptly, adding, in delighted surprise, "Why, that's the street I live on, too!"

He bustled about busily a minute. Then he suddenly stopped, and inspected his "fare" with graver suspicion.

"I'm 'fraid you won't fit," he said despondently.

The gray lady glanced at the tiny dog-cart and still tinier pony, and laughed all over her sweet face.

"Oh, yes," she hurried to say, reassuringly, "you can make me fit. I can be squeezed beautifully."

"You see," the driver confided to her, confidentially, as they clattered away, "I was hoping you'd be a real slim, up 'n' down passenger; but I guess it's all right. You fit quite nicely, I think."

"Is this the first time you've driven a hack?" questioned the gray lady, with interest.

"Yes'm, but 'tisn't a hack. It's a ten-cent carriage."

They drove on a little way without talking. The gray lady, looking down at the little, heated, anxious face, saw that it was pondering gravely.

"Do you think it's too much to ask,—a quarter is, I mean?" the driver asked suddenly. "You see, I never drove a ten cent carriage before; and so I haven't had much 'sperience."

"I don't think it's one cent too much to ask," the gray lady said emphatically.

"'Cause, if so, you know, you needn't pay but fifteen cents. I'm real sorry I can't take you for nothing, but I'm earning money to send to my Aunt Le'nora. I want to see her dreadfly, and she was coming night away; but she's got an equinomical fit,—a real bad one; and now I'm 'fraid she can't come. I asked papa what cured equinom'cal fits, and he said nothing 'cept money would. So I'm earning it to send. I do want to see Aunt Le'nora so!"

The gray lady's arms felt as though they wanted to hug the driver, but they didn't. Her face was all a quiver with a queer, bright look.

"You see," the driver confided to her, confidentially, as they clattered away, "I was hoping you'd be a real slim, up 'n' down passenger; but I guess it's all right. You fit quite nicely, I think."

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The gray lady's arms felt as though they wanted to hug the driver, but they didn't. Her face was all a quiver with a queer, bright look.

"You see, I never 've seen Aunt Le'nora since I was born," ran on the explanatory little voice. "And when you've never seen folks, it makes you want to harder. She's a beautiful auntie, and sends me things and writes to me."

They were turning into Axminster Street, and the driver waved his whip toward one of the houses.

"That's my house," he volunteered cheerfully.

"Let's stop there," the gray lady said quickly.

And—of all the wonderful, beautiful things!—the gray lady that got into the tiny, ten-cent carriage got out of it,—Aunt Le'nora!

"See how quickly you cured me!" she cried, hugging the astonished driver, and slipping a big, round, shiny fare into his pocket.

How Japanese Woo.

Japan is a long way off, and this charming story of how courtships are carried on among the elite of the society of the land of the rising sun has not yet been confirmed by travelers, yet it is pretty enough to be true. In certain districts in houses wherein reside one or more daughters of a marriageable age, an empty flower pot, of an ornamental character, is encircled by a string and suspended from a window or veranda by three chairs.

The Juliets of Japan are, of course, attractive, and the Romeos as anxious as those of other lands. But instead of serenades by moonlight and other delicate ways of making an impression it is etiquette for the Japanese lover to approach the dwelling of his lady bearing some choice plant in hand, which he boldly, but, let us hope, reverently, proceeds to plant in the empty vase.

This takes place when he is fully assured that both mother and daughter are at home. Neither of course, is at all conscious that the young man is taking such liberty with the flower pot outside their window. This act of placing a pretty plant in the empty flower pot is equivalent to a formal proposal to the young lady who dwells within.

The youthful gardener, having settled his plant to his mind, retires, and the lady is free to act as she pleases. If he is the right man she takes every care of the gift, waters it and tends it carefully with her own hands, that all the world may see the donor is accepted as a suitor.

But if he is not a favorite, or if the stern parents object, the poor plant is torn from the vase and the next morning lies limp and withered on the veranda or on the path below.

Eating Before Going to Bed.

A writer in Italia Termale quoted by the National Druggist, is not much in favor of the theory that late suppers are injurious. "He declares, in fact," says the latter paper, "that many persons who remain thin and weakly, in spite of all precautions in regard to diet, etc., owe the fact largely to habitual abstemiousness at night. He says, very truly, that physiology teaches us that, in sleeping as in waking, there is a perpetual waste going on in the tissues of the body, and it seems but logical that nourishment should be continuous as well. The digestion of food taken at the dinner time, or in the early evening, is finished, as a usual thing, before or by bedtime, yet the activity of processes of assimilation, etc., progress for hours afterward, and when one retires with an empty stomach, the result of this activity is sleeplessness, and an undue wasting of the system. 'All other creatures,' says the writer, 'outside of man, are governed by a natural instinct, which leads those having a stomach to eat before lying down for the night.'"

CASUAL CRUISERS.

CONVERSION OF OUR MERCHANT MARINE INTO WARSHIPS.

Thirty-three Could Be Used as Unarmored Cruisers—How Big Ocean Liners Would Look in War Paint.

In addition to the 50 regular cruisers of the United States Navy, says the Washington Star, there are some 30 odd vessels now employed in the merchant service which could be rapidly converted into cruisers and which should be taken into account in estimating the naval strength of the country. These ships would be unarmored and would carry a comparatively light complement of guns. It would be impossible for them to fight even a small warship, and they would not be expected to do so. Their special work would be to prey on the enemy's commerce and to capture unarmed merchant vessels. For this they would be admirably adapted by their high speed and light armament.

In the Naval Department, where an exact list of these vessels is filed, they are officially known as auxiliary or casual cruisers. Last year, when Congress was considering the bill appropriating $850,000 for providing an armament for this auxiliary fleet, the chief of the bureau of ordnance reported 33 vessels as available for this kind of service.

Of these 24 are on the Atlantic coast and nine on the Pacific. Together they call for 46 six-inch, 27 five-inch and 104 four-inch rapid-fire rifles, 54 six-pounders, eight one-pounders and 112 machine guns, or a total armament of 351 guns of all classes.

The largest and best-known of these are the four American line steamships—the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul. It is interesting to note the transformation which one of these big passenger steamers would have to undergo in order to fit her for the work of an auxiliary cruiser. Just what changes would probably be made in converting one of these peaceful ocean liners into a warship was pointed out by Mr. G. C. Griscom, Jr., of the International Navigation Company, in a talk with the writer the other day. Most persons will probably be surprised to learn how much of the build and fitness of an unarmored cruiser these big passenger boats now contain.

"There seems to be a general impression," said Mr. Griscom, "that some kind of a contract or agreement exists between the United States Government and the International Navigation Company by which the latter are to turn over their boats to the service of the United States whenever needed. There is no such agreement, because it is unnecessary. The United States has a perfect right to demand the property or services of any other of its citizens, and it could undoubtedly do so, with proper indemnification, should occasion arise."

"What was done by the Government when the postal subsidy act for the encouragement of American shipping was passed was to demand that, in consideration for the privileges granted by that act, certain plans should be followed in the construction of the vessels that were to benefit by it. These requirements were, roughly, that the the rudder and steering apparatus of the steamship should be under water, and that the vital parts of the ship should, so far as possible, be below the water line, where they would be less liable to injury from cannon shot."

"The plans for the American line steamers were inspected and approved by an officer of the Government when the boats were built, and they satisfy these requirements. If you look at the New York you will see four white marks at regular intervals along each of her sides. Directly above these white marks, on the steamer's promenade deck, are the places where six-inch guns would be located were she to be armed. You will notice, too, that the deck supports at these points are strengthened by an additional column. On the deck at this point is a round steel cap covering a manhole, intended for the passage of ammunition from below."

"These are the only marks indicating to the uninitiated any preparation for the placing of cannon; but there are other provisions. The deck platform and supports are strengthened at this point by additional girders and cross beams, so as to sustain the weight of guns and carriages. There are also arrangements for the mounting of the smaller machine guns. Practically the only thing necessary to equip these vessels for use in war would be to run the gun carriages on board and mount the guns on them. There would probably be some alterations in their internal arrangements to provide quarters for seamen and marines, but those could be made within a very few days."

"Last year, when the English steamship Majestic was detailed to attend the naval celebration of the Queen's jubilee, she arrived in Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon; on Saturday she sailed for Southampton, fully fitted out as an unarmored cruiser. The whole equipment had been placed on board and put in position within three days. I see no reason why the New York or Paris could not be fitted out within the same length of time, assuming that the guns were ready to be put on board."

"The theory of an unarmored cruiser is that she shall be fast enough to run away from any war ship and strong enough to overpower any merchant vessel. I think that our boats fully satisfy these requirements. You remember that when the Columbia made the trip across the Atlantic at a speed of about eighteen knots for the whole voyage it was hailed as a remarkable achievement. It was—for a warship. But our ships cross the ocean, year in and year out, in the course of their regular business, at an ordinary speed of about 20 knots. No war-vessel in existence, unless it was one of the small torpedo-boat catchers, could overhaul them. Of course, a single shot from a modern battle-ship would go through their sides, but I think it would take more than one to destroy them, because, as I have said, they were laid down on lines intended to guard against that."

PETS OF ONE HOUSEHOLD.

Among Them Is a Shetland Pony That Has the Run of the House.

Billie Johnson is the only pony in the world who is a household pet. Billie is an imported Shetland pony which Henry D. Johnson of South Bend, Ind., bought fifteen years ago for his son Harry, when the latter was a baby. Billie now boasts of seventeen years, but he is as frolicsome as a colt. He has all the privileges usually enjoyed by a favorite hound, except that he has never warmed himself by the fireside or slept on the spare bed. But Billie comes into the house, prancing gayly up seven stairs, the click of his small hoofs being like hail on a garret roof.

Naturally he is the banner member of the circus troupe which holds high carnival in the children's bedroom. It is their chief recreation in stormy weather, and the pony, dogs, cats, pigeons and babies furnish a fascinating program.

As Billie is only forty-eight inches high, he easily stands or sits on an ordinary chair, with his front feet dangling against his breast like the hands of a lackadaisical lady, kisses his master, and plays the corpse to perfection. When the babies are in the basket saddle he steps softly, evidently appreciating the helplessness of his precious load. But when the older boys get upon his back he jumps, kicks and frolics like a stiff-legged broncho, enjoying the fun as keenly as his riders. He readily becomes the foundation of an animal pyramid, lying flat on the ground, while Sir Eldrid, a splendid St. Bernard, lies atop of him. The cap stones are Penny and Dot, two tiny, blooded black and tans, weighing twenty-five ounces each. Billie and Sir Eldrid sleep in the same stall, and when turned out in the same pasture the two frolic together like playful puppies.

Mr. Johnson has a passion for pets, and raised the famous St. Bernard Major McKinley, the largest dog ever known, which was owned by Gen. Joseph Torrence of Chicago. He keeps a large flock of homing pigeons, some of which have flown 500 miles.

During Mr. Johnson's recent illness in a Chicago hospital two of the pigeons were kept busy bringing messages from the invalid. They made the flight of eighty-six miles in an hour and fifteen minutes. When he first took the pair to Chicago, the male bird was five hours and a half returning home and his mate only a little over an hour, which was considered strange, as he was the faster bird. Mr. Johnson watched him the next time he was set free, and saw him circle for about ten minutes, and then come back to a neighboring chimney and run his head up and down as birds do when looking for something. Mr. Johnson then knew that he was waiting for his companion. Mr. Johnson's sons are away at school and have a cage of pigeons with them. It is a very sweet and sentimental fashion of sending letters, and although Mr. Johnson's private messengers distance Uncle Sam in speed they do not pose as competitors in the United States mail service.—Indianapolis Journal.

The "Tares" of Scriptures.

A circular just issued by the nited States Department of Agriculture is devoted to "The cultivated vetches." Perhaps everyone doesn't know what a vetch is. The plants described in the Department's circular are all natives of the Old World, and among them are the "hairy vetch" or "sand vetch", the "spring vetch" or "tares," the "winter vetch" and the "kidney vetch."

Tares have been cultivated in Europe for upward of twenty centuries. They were cultivated by the Romans and esteemed by them as a valuable fodder crop. The result of their introduction into the United States, however, has not been satisfactory, and it has been found that clovers and field peas render better results.

The kidney vetch has not given good results. The winter vetch has proved of value in the Southern States, but the hairy vetch has given the best results of all, and the circular says that it is "one of the most promising fodder crops which has been brought into the United States in recent years and by some is considered especially valuable for light, sandy soils."—New York Sun.

A Rising Family.

Bangor, Me., has an eight-cornered house, a house shaped like a piece of pie, a house with no front door, and a half house (one side having been burned off); but the queerest dwelling in all Maine is in the town of Dennysville, Washington county. It was built about six years ago by a poor man, who was obliged to go to the edge of the woods, where land was cheap, for his lot, and utilized the trunks of four big spruce trees, that formed a square of sixteen feet, for the corner posts. Pretty soon the poor man went west to make his fortune, leaving his family behind in the queer house. In five years he returned as poor as when he left. He found that in the meantime his family had risen in the world. The four live corner posts had just grown up about four feet and carried the house with them. It is a good, sound house, but unless the trees stop growing the man will soon need a fire escape ladder instead of the plank steps that now lead up to the door.

When people throw an elocutionary note into their voices, it will not do to bank on their sincerity.

That Settles It.

With the bloom and beauty of the season, its balmy airs and delightful temperature, we feel like living with new life, and are therefore often very careless in taking care of ourselves. It is this forgetfulness that lays us liable to attacks of rheumatism, the more liable because we think there is little danger of its coming on, but rheumatism is an easy thing to take and sometimes a hard thing to get rid of unless we take the advice of others and learn that the best way possible is to use St. Jacobs Oil. It has been used so long as a sure cure that this advice is given in good faith from the testimony of thousands.

The one colored member of Congress is named White.

The Massachusetts militia will dispense with the bayonet.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. SEAL

A. W. GLEASON, *Notary Public.*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Twenty words per minute is the average at which longhand is written.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The Japanese have a gigantic colonization scheme on foot in Mexico.

Spring Medicine

A Good Blood Purifier a Necessity Now

Hood's Sarsaparilla Unequalled for Making Rich, Red Blood

The necessity for taking a good Spring Medicine to purify the blood and build up the system is based upon natural and unavoidable causes. In cold weather there has been less perspiration and impurities have not passed out of the system as they should. Food has consisted largely of rich, fatty substances, and there has been less opportunity for outdoor exercise. The result is, the blood is loaded with impurities and these must be promptly expelled or health will be endangered. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best Spring Medicine because it is the best blood purifier and tonic. It thoroughly purifies the blood and gives vigor and vitality.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the favorite cathartic. All druggists. 25 cts.

Nature's Balloons.

The island of fire, known by the natives as "The Home of the Hot Devils," is a recent discovery in Java. In the center of a huge lake of boiling mud and slime exists a phenomenon absolutely unique, and so wonderful that tourists brave the difficulties of the long journey inland simply to see it. Scores of enormous bubbles are formed in the sticky slime by the gases which arise from the lower depths, and these grow and increase to an enormous size, looking like nothing so much as the large model balloons sent up sometimes to ascertain the direction of the wind. These bubbles, some of them, attain a diameter of five or six feet before they burst, which they do with a loud explosion. The sounds are described as resembling a constant series of heavy platoon firing.

As a rule, homely people are much braver than good-looking people.

Make education a science and it will become an art.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa. I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.

WEEKLY SERMONS.

Address by Evangelist D. L. Moody in New York.

Rev. George H. Hepworth's Sermon in the New York Herald is Entitled "Nothing is Small"—An Address by Evangelist D. L. Moody on Bible Texts.

The New York Herald publishes the complete result of its recent competition for prize sermons printed in its columns. The first prize was awarded by the Herald itself, and the second, third and fourth prizes were decided by the votes of its readers. The successful competitors were as follows:

First prize, $1000, to the Rev. Richard G. Woodbridge, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Middleboro, Mass. Subject, "The Power of Gentleness."

Second prize, $500, to the Rev. W. S. Perkins, pastor of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Meridan, Conn. Subject, "Burden Bearing."

Third prize, $300, to the Rev. John D. Long, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Babylon, L. I. Subject, "The Good Side of Life."

Fourth prize, $200, to the Rev. Edwin P. Parker, pastor of the Second Church, Hartford, Conn. Subject, "Law of Kindness."

Dr. Hepworth on "Nothing is Small.

TEXT: "Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."—Matthew xxv., 21.

I know of no part of Scripture which gives me more good cheer than this. It contains the kindest and most encouraging statement of fact that ever fell from the lips of Christ. I oftentimes wonder what circumstance suggested this subject—what impelled Him to put a gentle hand on our shoulder, as though to say, "Be not troubled." To do things well is to do God's work in God's way. Nothing is trivial that is worth doing at all.

It is true that not all can be great in the sight of men, but every man may belong to heaven's nobility. There are men in the humblest walks of life who will wear coveted crowns in the hereafter because they did their simple duty in a simple fashion.

When we get into the other world we shall be profoundly surprised to find that the Lord's standard of value is very different from that to which we have been accustomed. We regard social position, wealth, intellectual culture as of prime importance and rather imagine that the Lord will hesitate to condemn any one with these three enviable possessions. But it is clear that we and He do not agree, for with Him a pure heart and a sweet, placid and gentle life are worth more than all else besides.

Not even God can make either your heart pure or your life sweet without your assistance. Nor can you make a pure heart or a sweet life without His assistance. These desirable results must come from a close association of God with man and of man with God. When your weakness, moved by a divine ambition, is commingled with His omnipotence, then and then only can the ideal soul be produced. He can make wealth, He can give you the genius which will make you famous, but it is absolutely necessary for you and Him to work in holy partnership before the thing which heaven prizes most can be attained.

When we step across the border we shall find that many of our earthly ideas of value are either mistakes or prejudices, and that lives are acceptable and profitable only in proportion to their spiritual symmetry and beauty. The more a man does for others, therefore, the more he does for himself, and if he cares only for himself, to the neglect of others, he will have to go into the primary class in heaven and learn what true religion means.

Someone said to me recently in despairing tones, "My life amounts to so little. I live the humdrum days in a humdrum way, and if I should drop out of existence it would make no difference to anyone." If that were true it would be very sad. But this man was to my mind one of the world's heroes. I knew his environment, and knew what he had done with it, how much he had made out of it. Yes, he was a manual laborer, and his hands were grimy with toil. He was a saint in overalls. He was the guardian angel of an aged mother who thought herself in heaven long before she went there because the son was so like Providence. He strained every nerve to give his boys an education that they might be fitted to do better work than he had done.

You say "All this is a matter of course." Then I add, and God's blessing is a matter of course.

That was a narrow life? No; it was as wide as God's love could make it, and as noble as an archangel's.

He who does the little duties of life with a large heart makes himself great in soul.

You can better afford to stand before God in honest rags than in the purple and fine linen of dishonesty.

The important question to be answered is not, Who are you? but What are you?

Your pocketbook does not weigh as much as your moral principle in the scales of God.

It is rank heresy to say that your life is worthless if you are doing your work well.

Heaved is full of princes who found it hard to pay the rent of their earthly houses.

Never allow yourself to say, and especially to feel, that the work you are doing is insignificant or the place you will fill is of no importance. To do that is to make an uncalled for criticism on the Lord, for you hereby declare that the duty He has set you to do is not worth doing. If there is a mistake anywhere it is in your opinion of the value of things and not in His judgment as to what He needs to have done. You have no right to hold any such opinion, and if you do it is because your ideas are based on false principles.

No matter how humble your sphere, fill it full by pouring your best and noblest qualities of character into it. A pool of water is a thing of beauty when the moon shines on it, and the smallest soul that ever breathed is a miracle when the spirit of God is reflected therein.

It requires many hands to make a watch. If one of the hands which fashions one of the cogs of one of the wheels does its work badly the watch will never keep good time. If the whole is to be perfect every part must be perfect.

So it is in the universe. You do not know, but God knows that unless you take pains to make your cog of the wheel with fidelity you may do a damage which cannot easily be repaired.

Little things done well make a great soul, and small duties are always great duties in the eyes of the angels.

GEORGE H. HEPWORTH.

ADDRESS BY MOODY.

The Famous Evangelist Speaks in New York on the Value of Bible Texts.

"I believe in my heart that the best thing on this earth is the Gospel of the Son of God. I said last night that the keynote of this mission is the saying of Christ, 'The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.' To-night I will take another text to follow it. And I want you to remember that the object of the sermon is to drive home the text. I would rather have one text of the Bible than all the sermons in the world. There are enough of them preached in New York every week to save the city ten times over. In John i., 29, are the first words recorded by the evangelist as having been spoken to him by Jesus Christ. They are, 'What seek ye?' It may have been sixty years after John heard those words that he wrote them down, but they had made such an impression on him that he remembered the time and the place. With another who afterward became a disciple he had gone to look at Christ, and asked Him the question, 'Where dwellest Thou?' 'Come and see,' answered the Saviour, and the two disciples went, and never left Him.

"It is very evident that these two men found more in Christ than did a good many others of their time. And do you know that there are a good many in New York the same way. It is recorded in the gospels that many of those who followed the Saviour left Him, and there are many who follow Him to-day who say they are disappointed. Why? I think I can tell you. When the crowds followed Christ in the Holy Land they did so from various motives. Some of them wanted to see Him perform miracles. They wanted to see the devils cast out and the lepers cured, and so they were always saying to Him, "Master, show us a sign." Others thought He was going to found an earthly kingdom, and wanted to get into office when He founded it. Others thought that they might entangle Him into saying something against the Mosaic or Roman laws which would lead to His condemnation and death. Others followed just from morbid curiosity to see the crowd and hear something new. Others He Himself accused of being after the fishes and the loaves. They did not care about His message.

"All these people soon got tired of following Christ; but I can vouch for one thing—that no man for eighteen hundred years who has followed Jesus Christ for what He is has ever been disappointed. He is all that you make Him to be. Some make a little Saviour, because they think little of Him.

"What seek ye, you that are here to-night? Come, tell me. I could go through the crowd and find just the same motives actuating you as those who followed the Lord in Palestine. There are some men back there who came to see the crowd. Another has come because his wife has been nagging at him for the last three weeks, and he promised to come. Another man is here because he has nowhere else to go. He says that if he had a good comfortable home you would not find him here. Another one comes to hear the singing. I'm glad he wanted to hear something, anyway. Although some of you have come with low motives, thank God you have come at all, and you may change your mind before you're through. I'm glad to have a chance at you, whatever your motives for being here may be.

"Here is another text I want to read: 'Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you.' So many people think that they will attend to temporal things first, and after they have made a comfortable fortune and settled down they will attend to eternal things. God says, 'No. You must first seek the Kingdom of God.' I think if this were really done you would never come to want.

"I have been besought on all sides to preach sermons on capital and labor and similar subjects. My friends, I believe as long as you start right and follow that text you will turn out right in the end. I believe so many don't get on because the Kingdom of God comes last, not first, with them. You can't tell what may happen before the morning. Christ would not even allow a man who followed Him to bury his dead father before he had obtained the Kingdom of God. I believe there are thousands and tens of thousands of young people who have written on the flyleaves of their Bibles by some loving father or mother the text I have quoted, from Matthew vi., 33.

"If Moses should suddenly appear here what do you suppose would be the first words he would say to you? If you asked him to come to the platform and take my place he would say: 'The choice is between life and death, Choose life.' If Hezekiah were to come here what would he say? I think he would ask you. 'How long halt ye between two opinions?' If Solomon should appear he would say, 'Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.' Suppose that little tentmaker, Paul of Tarsus, were here. He would shout, 'Now is the accepted time, now is the day of salvation.' And if Jesus Christ were to appear among us He would say, 'Seek ye first the kingdom of God and His righteousness and all these things shall be added unto you.'"

A STRANGE PRISON.

How a Town in Virginia Utilizes a Mountain Cave.

"Speaking of caves," remarked the drummer whose territory extends from New York to everywhere, "I suppose you don't know that down yonder in the cave section of Southwestern Kentucky it isn't unusual for the towns which are built over caves to use them as sewers, and there's many a kitchen with its sink leading right down into the depths of the earth. But an even odder use than this to which nature may be put I discovered in the cave country of Virginia.

"The little town of Eldridge, with a population of 600 or 700, has a large contingent of miners to be handled by the authorities, and when they get ugly they are ugly, indeed. Two or three 'coolers' for their accommodation when drunk and disorderly had been burned or torn down by them, and the town marshal was hard put to know what to do. At last the editor of the local paper suggested that the cave in the mountain not 300 yards from the City Hall would be just the thing for a calaboose, and the marshal proceeded to investigate. He found that the way then in use to get into it was down a ladder thirty feet through an entrance six or eight feet in diameter, and that when once in the cave the air was dry and good; there was a stream of fine water, and that, though it was dark, the electric light could be introduced easily from the town plant.

"That was his report, and without saying anything much to anybody, beds and boards and a few other pieces of necessary furniture were taken down, and on Saturday night when the boys began to whoop it up and were taken in they were carefully let down into the cave by a rope on a portable windlass that had been rigged over the mouth, and silence prevailed on the face of the earth. The lights were turned on and it was bright and cheerful; the boys had all the room they wanted; they could do as they pleased (down there), and the loudest noise they could make couldn't possibly be heard on earth. That plan worked with eminent success until one night there was a fight and a man was hurt, and then the authorities fixed up some cages or pens, and an officer went down first to receive the visitors and care for them on their arrival. It has been working that way ever since, and is undoubtedly the safest prison in the whole country, and is the cheapest and most enduring."

"Say, what's your business?"

"I'm a burglar; what's yours?"

"Shake; I'm in the same line."

"Well, come on—let's take something."

FAITHFUL HEZEKIAH.

The Course of His Love Was Crooked, but He Got There at Last.

A paragraph in a Southern paper announcing the marriage of Hezekiah Hardy and Mary Sanderson is uninteresting in itself, to be sure, but there by hangs a tale, and therein lies the interest. Last fall a tramp applied for and received work in one of the brickyards out in the suburbs. It may be guessed that he was not an ordinary tramp, by his applying for work. But there were other particulars which distinguished him from the ordinary members of his fraternity and aroused the interest of the manager of the yard. Hezekiah, for that was his name, was cleanly, sober, frugal and industrious After working for a month he departed with a flour sack full of provisions which he had cooked himself But before he left he told the manager a tale which entitled Hezekiah to rank very close to the faithful Jacob of old.

Old Mr. Sanderson was a New Hampshire farmer, blessed in the possession of numerous hills and vales and herds of cattle and a pretty daughter. Hezekiah was the hired man, whose duty at first was feeding the cattle and cultivating the farm and—a little later, according to his own ideas of it—courting the pretty daughter. When the old farmer discovered this phase of the case he remonstrated with the young lady, and finding her by no means indifferent to the attentions of her admirer, he paid Hezekiah and notified him that his services were no longer needed. But if he supposed that the enamored hired man would thus lightly break the bonds that held him to the farm, he reckoned without his host. His wages stopped, but also did not Hezekiah. He went right on feeding the cows and courting Mary. What transpired during the troublous period that followed was too lengthy and thrilling to narrate. Many a time and oft was he kicked down the paternal steps, and on at least two occasions did he hear the faithful watch dog bay a deep mouth welcome as that faithful animal sampled the lover's trousers in the mad race down the green lane. But, despite the old gentleman's faults Hezekiah loved the daughter still, and persisted in not regarding these slight discourtesies as sufficient cause to suspend diplomatic relations.

At last, driven to despair, the old man sold his farm and moved to Georgia. That was a sad blow to Hezekiah, for the distance was great and he had not the sinews of war for pushing the campaign, even in a second-class coach. But the spirit that had borne up against the terrors of the past quailed not at the difficulties of the future. By his valor he would walk, and walk he did, stopping to work at odd jobs only long enough to procure the means of pushing on to the front. What happened when he entered the Sanderson homestead in the South can only be conjectured, but doubtless the despair of the old farmer was complete, and fully realizing that an escape to Australia would afford only temporary relief, he surrendered at discretion.—Philadelphia Times.

Influence of Music on the Hair.

An English statistician has recently been engaged in an original task, that of studying the influence of music on the hair. The investigator establishes, in the first place, that the proportion of bald persons is 11 per cent. for the liberal professions in general, with the exception of physicians, who appear to hold the record for baldness, which is 30 per cent. Musical composers do not form an exception to the rule, and baldness is as frequent among them as in the other professions. The cornet-a-piston and the French horn act with surprising surety and rapidity; but the trombone is the depilatory instrument par excellence. It will clear the hair from one's head in five years. This is what the author calls "baldness of the fanfares," which rages with special violence among regimental bands.—The Ledger.

Wool from Mary's Little Lamb

Mrs. Thomas G. Copp, of Eldorado, Iowa, has in her possession yarn that was spun from the wool of the original "Mary's little lamb." Miss Mary Sawyer, the little girl whose lamb gave the inspiration for the famous verses with which everyone is familiar, was born in Sterling, Mass, in 1806. Three verses of the poem was written by John Naulson, to which two more verses were added by a Mrs. Townsend. From the wool of this sheep Miss Sawyer made two pairs of stockings, and in 1880, at the old church fair at Sterling, she consented to unravel the stockings, and Mrs. Copp, who was present and an acquaintance of the family, secured the yarn. Miss Sawyer died in 1890.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Edible Oil in Egypt.

In Egypt and the Soudan, in India and all through the East an enormous trade is carried on in vegetable oils, which take the place of our butter and margerine products. One of the principal edible oils is obtained from the ground nut known in France as "arachide oil." Over 1,000,000 hundredweight of these nuts are annually imported into that country for its production. Belgium also takes vast quantities. Archide oil is an excellent soap-maker, besides being an edible oil, and when cotton oil is high in price will compete with it in this branch of industry. In France alone there is already a very large consumption of it, to be counted in tens of thousands of tons.

In Egypt fans were used in religious ceremonies, made of parchment or feathers.

Women and the Wheel.

From the Gazette, Delaware, Ohio.

The healthfulness of bicycle riding for women is still a disputed question between eminent physicians and health reformers.

Used in moderation it surely creates for women a means of out-door exercise, the benefit of which all physicians concede. Used to excess, like any other pastime, its effect is likely to be dangerous.

The experience of Miss Bertha Reed, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. J. R. Reed, 335 Lake St., Delaware, Ohio, may point a moral for parents who, like Mr. and Mrs. Reed, have experienced some concern for their daughters who are fond of wheeling. In the fall of '96 Miss Bertha who had ridden a great deal, began to fail in an alarming manner. She grew steadily paler and thinner, and it appeared she was going into consumption. Rest and quiet did her absolutely no good. A physician found her pulse at 104—a very high rate. Thinking this may have been due to temporary nervousness when he examined her, he watched her closely, but her pulse continued at that rate for two weeks. He was satisfied then, from her high pulse and steadily wasting condition that she was suffering from anæmia or a bloodless condition of the body. She became extremely weak, and could not stand the least noise or excitement. In this condition of affairs they were recommended by an old friend to get some of that famous blood medicine Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They did so, and almost from the first dose Bertha began to improve. She continued to take the pills and was by means of those pills made entirely well, and more grateful people than her parents cannot be found in the whole State of Ohio.

She Rides Well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have proved a boon to womankind. Acting directly on the blood and nerves, they restore the requisite vitality to all parts of the body; creating functional regularity and perfect harmony throughout the nervous system. The pallor of the cheeks is changed to the delicate blush of health; the eyes brighten; the muscles grow elastic, ambition is created and good health returns.

The Doctor's Dilemma.

Smith—The doctor tells me that young Softleigh has something like brain trouble.

Jones—Can't he afford him any relief?

Smith—No. He says it would be easy enough to get rid of the trouble, but it is impossible to locate the brain.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Gillingham, England, had a gravedigger who died lately, aged seventy-five. In thirty-seven years he had buried over 12,000 persons.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The most ancient coin in Europe, the ducat, was first struck in the mint of Venice in the year 1284. The building is still in existence.

Corn

responds readily to proper fertilization.

Larger crops, fuller ears and larger grain are sure to result from a liberal use of fertilizers containing at least 7% actual

Potash

Our books are free to farmers.

GERMAN KALI WORKS,
99 Nassau St., New York.

Some men who are always talking about the treasures they are laying up in heaven will come very near losing them.

A Nonsensical Notion.

Some folks actually believe that they can cure skin diseases through their stomachs. It's absurd on its face—absurd on the face of the man who believes, too, because his disease stays right there. Stays there till he uses Tetterine. It's the only safe and certain cure for Tetter, Ringworm, Eczema and other itchy irritations. Good for Dandruff, too. At drug stores, 50 cents, or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

Honor your wife, and your honeymoon will last a life time.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 253 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

A poor youth, like a poor team, travels a hard road.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Helping a child is putting money at long interest.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

A fine disposition sees plenty of fine weather.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Gold is not wealth, nor medicine health.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

It is said that in some of the farming districts of China pigs are harnessed to small wagons and made to draw them.

Chew Star Tobacco—The Best.
Smoke Sledge Cigarettes.

In the Bank of England there are many silver ingots which have lain untouched for nearly 200 years.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Cheerfulness is the daylight of society.

CELESTIAL OIL FOR Rheumatism.

Cures Every Case of

Neuralgia, Lumbago, Wounds, Frostbites, Sprains or Inflammation.

"I was a sufferer for a long time with Rheumatism in my knees and feet and tried numerous remedies, but Celestial Oil was the only one that cured me."

JAS. L. MILLS,
Office Health Dep't, City of Baltimore.

"It gives me great pleasure to attest to the merits of Celestial Oil. I have both used and recommended it, and know what it will do."

DR. JOEL R. SUTHERLAND,
1208 E. Monument St., Baltimore, Md.

Price 50 cents, at all Druggists, or by mail postpaid, by addressing

CELESTIAL OIL CO.,
105 N. Howard Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

FREE A beautiful Calendar for 1898. Send us your address on postal card.

SEND FOR A BICYCLE

High Grade '98 Models, $14 to $40.

GREAT CLEARING SALE of '97 and '96 models, best makes, $9.75 to $18. Sent on approval without a cent payment. Free use of wheel to our agents. Write for our new plan "How to Earn a Bicycle" and make money. SPECIAL THIS WEEK—40 high grade '97 models (slightly shopworn), $10.75 each. "Wanderings Awheel," a souvenir book of art, FREE for stamp while they last.

K. F. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Chicago.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO TRAVEL for old established house. Permanent position. $40 per month and all expenses. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 238 Locust St., Phila.

OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. L. Stephens, Dept. A, Lebanon, Ohio.

DNU 14

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

Ask any disinterested mechanical expert and he will tell you

Columbia Bicycles

ARE THE BEST

They are absolutely uniform in quality and finish. You have the added satisfaction of knowing no one can buy a Columbia cheaper than you. We sell for one price only—the advertised price.

Columbia Bevel Gear Chainless, . $125 Hartford Bicycles, ... $50
Columbia Chain Wheels, . 75 Vedettes, ... $40 and $35

POPE MFG. CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Catalogue free from any Columbia dealer, or by mail for one 2-cent stamp.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. April 7

THE RACKET.

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Established Jan. 1, 1889, by G. R. Spigelmyer.

Feb. 7, 1891, Racket Store Co. { G. R. Spigelmyer. Shem Spigelmyer.

March 3, 1898,

The Racket Is Itself Again !

And the march of improvement begins.

For This Week...

Big change in Shoe Department. Balcony removed, better light, new stock.

New Goods by the Car-Load

and everything under regular price.

If U buy goods in Bellefonte, in justice to Urself, U will look through The Big Department Store before making Ur purchases.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Maine

was blown up in Cuban waters by treacherous Spaniards and now will no more sail the mighty Maine. But

The Main Store....

in town is still here and ready for war—on prices. We will make some of our stock walk SPANISH if we have to give it away.

Wolf & Crawford.

Trial List for April Court.

For the first week April court, commencing April 25th, 1898.

R. L. Pierce vs. Thomas Byron.
H. F. Corbin & Co. vs. John Erb.
Simon Schloss vs. John Erb.
A. L. Hench vs. James Kerstetter.
H. R. Curtin, adm'r vs. Austin Curtin, et al.
A. G. Curtin, adm'r, vs. Austin Curtin et al.
Phoebe Emerick vs. Mattie Emerick.

SECOND WEEK.

Chas. E. Patton vs. J. P. Stover.
Clara Rupp vs. D. A. Grove.
A. Williams, adm'r, vs. J. C. Henderson.
David Rothrock, adm'r vs. Henry Rothrock et al.
Wm. Thomas vs. Thomas P. Ashcroft.
Holler & Hawk vs. Earle C. Tuten.
Wm. M. Seigle vs. The Iron City Mutual Insurance Company.
D. H. Bean vs. D. T. Cowher.
Mrs. A. R. Long vs. Cyrus Gordon.
F. P. Blair vs. Geo. R. Boak.
John Q. Miles vs. S. A. Butler.
Snyder Bros. use of vs. Thomas Collins.
W. E. Delmage use of vs. A. M. McClain.
Mary C. Weaver vs. Thos. B. Motz, adm'r.
J. B. Ard et al vs. The Pine Grove Water Co.
C. Olin Meek vs. Jno. E. Murray.
Kate M. Dale use of vs. C. Dale, Jr., Ex.
Jno. I. Thompson et al vs. Jno. Zimmerman et al.
Wm. Lose's adm'r vs. Daniel Long, et al use of T. G. Ingram vs. J. P. Seibring et al.
Sarah M. Richards vs. Mary M. Mattern et al.
J. Edward Mastin vs. J. H. Eskridge.
Southern Iron Car Line vs. Valentine Iron Co.

Recent Mifflin County Deaths.

At the almshouse, Caroline Grieminger, aged 74 years.

At Curlsville, Wm. H. Longwell, aged 79 years.

In West Chester, Mary McFarland, aged 55 years.

In Yeagertown, Ida, daughter of J. T. Smith, in her 26th year.

Wants the Post Office.

William Rockey, the huckster, is an applicant for appointment as postmaster of Tusseyville, which was recently abolished. He, no doubt, will get the appointment and the office be re-established.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25

OPENED ANOTHER'S MAIL.

Jacob From Arrested by a U. S. Marshall on a Serious Charge.

Jacob From, our citizen, is in the toils of the law again, having been arrested on Monday afternoon by a United States Marshall on the charge of having received a letter from this postoffice which he opened and never handed over to the party to whom it was addressed.

Last September Mrs. Sarah From, of Ohio, was in this vicinity on a visit. A letter said to contain a sum of money was sent to this office for her. She never received the money or letter and notified the postoffice department of the loss. An inspector came on to investigate the matter. The inspector learned that the letter was given to Jacob From by the postmaster, Meyer. From went to the office and asked for mail and when told there was a letter in the office for Mrs. Sarah From, his sister-in-law, he informed postmaster Meyer that he had been directed to receive her mail. The letter was given him and he is now charged with having opened it and never handing it or the contents over.

A warrant was sworn out for From's arrest on this information and he was taken to Williamsport on the 3:00 train Monday afternoon in charge of a U. S. Marshall for a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner Bently Ex-postmaster Meyer was also taken along as a witness at the hearing.

From returned home on Tuesday evening. Upon a hearing before the U. S. Commissioner he was bound over to the next term of the U. S. court in the sum of $300, furnishing his own recognizance—he owns considerable property here.

From's attorney was John Reardon. The case will be tried at next term of U. S. Court at Williamsport in September.

Law Firm Ceases.

By the removal of Chas. P. Hewes, Esq., to Erie, Pa., one of Bellefonte's old and prominent law firms, Spangler & Hewes, ceases, Col. Spangler having for several years given his attention mainly to his large coal interests. This law firm bore an honorable record for fairness and reasonableness in fees, and its legal ability secured for it a large practice. The business of the office, collections, etc., will be turned over to the law firm of Fortney & Walker, trustworthy in every respect, and who will hereafter occupy the rooms of the out-going firm.

The departure of Mr. Hewes will be generally regretted—he leaves with hosts of friends here who will miss him. Success to him on the beautiful shores of lake Erie.

Boyhood Thirst of an Old Man.

A touching incident is related of the venerable William Klantz, who died in Jamestown, O., a short time ago. Several weeks before he died he craved a drink of water from the spring which had often quenched his thirst in his boyhood days in Mifflin county, Pa. His desire was communicated to relatives in that county, and in a few days he received a bottle of the coveted beverage. He quaffed it with great satisfaction, and it seemed to soothe him in his last moments.

Death at Pleasant Gap.

Mrs. Mary Klepper, aged 84 years, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Carson, at Pleasant Gap, on Wednesday night. Her death was the result of old age. She went from her home in Penns valley last spring to visit her daughter and has been at Pleasant Gap ever since. Funeral services was held at Pleasant Gap, Saturday morning at nine o'clock. Interment will be made at Snydertown.

New Telephone Charter.

Application will be made to the Governor on Friday the 22d day of April for a charter for the Central Commercial telephone company. This is the company that proposes to erect telephone lines in Clinton, Centre, Clearfield, Huntingdon, Lycoming and Montour counties to connect all the principal towns and valleys. Will Goodhart, of Millheim, is interested in this new company.

Furniture Here.

Last Thursday postmaster Brisbin moved the office to the new room he had prepared for it in the building long occupied by J. A. Reesman. The new furniture did not arrive until Monday. The case is a handsome one and will be quite an improvement over the old furniture. There are about 200 call boxes and about fifty lock boxes in it.

Dr. Colfelt Again in the Ministry.

Dr. Colfelt has received a unanimous call from his former congregation, Oxford church in Philadelphia, and has resumed its pulpit. His salary is $5000 and two month's vacation each year.

Send Notice at Once.

Those of our subscribers who have changed postoffice address this spring should notify us at once of such change. In doing so do not neglect the name of old address as well as new.

Thirty-five years make a generation. That is how long Adolph Fisher, of Zanesville, O., suffered from piles. He was cured by using three boxes of DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Tired of Life and Attempts to End It, But is Discovered.

Friday the little boro of Howard was startled by the exciting news that a woman had committed suicide. But on investigation it was found she had not succeeded in ending her life.

Mrs. Mary Miller, a widow lady acting in the capacity of a nurse for Mrs. Conrad Long, is the name of the woman. Mrs. Miller had been rather melancholy for the last few months and thought she had a good bit of trouble and would end all in this way. Mrs. Long missed her shortly after breakfast and called several times to her, wanting to know where she was, and what she was doing. But she never received a word of reply, and grew rather anxious; thinking probably something had happened, she managed to get out into the out kitchen and there an awful sight met her eyes. Mrs. Miller was hanging from a beam with a heavy rope around her neck, apparently lifeless. Mrs. Long hurriedly ran out on the porch and gave the alarm. Mr. Rishel who is employed as miller at Mr. Long's mill came quickly to her assistance and together they cut the rope and lowered the body.

Doctors were summoned and after several hours work she began to show signs of consciousness, and was brought back to life. Mrs. Miller is a lady about 65 years of age, and has always been highly respected by those who knew her.

Telephone Improvements.

The improvements on the telephone lines in the valley are being hurried along as rapidly as possible. Since Friday a gang of linemen have been at work putting up poles and running wires. The poles are planted in the alleys and for the local service carry ten or twelve wires. The company has gone to a heavy expense that the subscribers in this valley may have a better service, and when completed the system will be of the best. The Millheim system was completed last week, and the exchange there has thirty-four phones. From Centre Hall the men will go to State College, where an exchange will also be established.

Lowest Rate Paid.

The lowest rate of pay for able bodied men in the United States navy is $19.00 per month, with board, lodging and uniform. The personelle is high and the chances for promotion are good. The risk of life and limb is far less than work in the mines or braking on a railroad. An opportunity is afforded to see a good part of the world and life on shipboard has been thoroughly changed since steam displaced sails. The United States navy offers an inviting field to young men of industrious habits and good character.

Lost Heavily in a Chicago Fire

By a disastrous conflagration on Wabash avenue, in Chicago, on last Wednesday, a number of fine business houses were destroyed, causing a total loss of $380,000. Among the long list of losers we find the name of Alfred Bierley, music publisher, whose loss is given at $15,000, with an insurance of $7,000. The professor's many friends in the east will regret to learn of his misfortune.

Each Satisfied.

The following is from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*: "Hereafter the newspapers of Clinton county will not mention the name of any lawyer in connection with court proceedings. The lawyers met first and decided that advertising was degrading and vulgar. Then the prints met and declared that lawyers were all politicians and wanted everything for nothing, and decided to keep their names out of print."

Corner Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the United Evangelical church on the mountain, three miles south of Spring Mills, Centre District, Central Pa. Conference, will be laid April 24. Rev. J. J. Lohr officiating, services to begin at ten o'clock, a. m. in the church, which is now under roof. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Millinery Opening.

Mrs. Lucy Henney is now in the city purchasing another large stock of hats, bonnets and trimmings for her millinery store. The millinery opening will be on Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, on which days all the ladies are invited to call and inspect the new spring and summer styles.

Married.

At Kreamerville, April 2nd, 1898, by Rev. T. S. Faus, Mr. Herbert S. Smull, of Rebersburg, to Miss Iva A. Wolf, of Kreamerville.

At the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, on Sunday evening, April 3rd, by Rev. J. M. Rearick, Mr. William H. Sinkabird, of Penns Cave, and Miss Carrie E. Rishel, of Farmers Mills were united in marriage. The bride is the accomplished daughter of M. L. Rishel, Esq.

He Collects Money in Advance.

Our citizens are warned to be on the lookout for a "slick looking" stranger with a glib tongue who visits residents and sells asbestos ware of a nice quality. He collects various sums ranging from fourty cents to four dollars and then leaves for new pastures in search of other gullible people.

FISH PROTECTION.

Penalties for Unlawful Fishing in the State of Pennsylvania.

The Pennsylvania Fish Protective association is sending out the following notices, which, in view of the near approach of the fishing seasons, will prove helpful reminders:

All persons desiring to promote the increase of fish in this locality will bear in mind that it is important that the laws providing for a close season should be strictly observed, so that the fish may have time to spawn and thus provide for the continuance of the natural supply, without which the waters will soon become depleted.

Fishing nets in the inland waters and set lines is also prohibited by the laws of the state. Penalty $100, with forfeiture of nets, boats, etc.

Fish wiers, fish baskets and fyke nets are prohibited. Penalty $50 for first offense and $100 for the second offense.

Trout fishing is allowed only between April 15 and July 15, except in Pike county, where the season is from May 1 to August 1. Penalty $10 for each trout taken out of season.

Black pass, rock bass and wall eyed pike can only be caught between May 30 and January 1 under penalty of $10 for each fish caught out of season.

The catching of black bass and wall eyed pike under six inches, and trout and rock bass under five inches is prohibited. Penalty $10 for each fish.

The use of torpedoes, giant powder, nitroglycerine, dynamite, electricity, lime, or any other poisonous or explosive substance of any kind for catching or taking fish, is strictly prohibited. Penalty $50 and imprisonment.

Weather Facts and Theories.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm waves to cross the continent from April 5th to 9th and 11th to 15.

The next disturbance will reach the Pacific coast about 15th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 16th, great central valleys 17th to 19th, eastern states 20th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 10th, great central valleys 17th, eastern states 19th. Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 18th, great central valleys 20th, eastern states 22d.

Temperature of the week ending April 16 will average about normal. Rainfall will generally be below normal for the same period.

The warning given of the great cold wave of March 23 was timely and remarkably accurate. After such wonderful verifications how can any fair-minded person doubt that magno-meteorology indicates the true physical basis for weather forecasts?

For the northern states the forecasts for March were: "Cold at beginning, followed by a long period of hot weather, terminating, not far from 25d in a severe cold wave." The rains in the Ohio valley were also specially foretold.

Death of a Very Old Man.

Jonathan Tressler, one of the oldest men of our county, died at the home of his son, near Linden Hall, on Saturday last. His age would have been 97 years beginning of May.

The funeral of Jonathan Tressler, Sr. which was held on Monday, was largely attended. Very few live to be as old as grand-father Tressler; he was born in Berks county, in the month of May 1801, and died April 1, 1898, making his age 96 yrs. 10 mo. and 10 da. He had eleven children, fifty grandchildren, and thirty-eight great-grandchildren. His body was laid to rest in the cemetery of the Evangelical church. The lot on which the church now stands was donated by him, and the bell which announced his funeral was also donated by him to the church. His wife died about twenty-one years ago.

Can Have Use of the Books.

The last legislature passed a law which will be of great benefit to those desiring to attend select schools during the summer. It says school boards "shall allow each child who desires to attend a pay or select school, any time during vacation, between the regular school terms, the use of the books furnished him or her for that purpose. That the school directors or controllers shall make such regulations for the care and return of said books as they may deem necessary, and it shall be their duty to see that said books shall be used only when the pay school is held in city, borough or district school house."

Season Near at Hand.

Tomorrow a week, the 15th, the legal season for trout fishing opens, and our disciples of Isaak Walton are beginning to twist and squirm about nervously awaiting the day. Murray's aquarium will get a boost, as there will be great rivalry as to who shall have the honor of catching the largest.

Lost a Good Horse.

J. J. Arney lost a fine young black horse Monday by death. He valued the animal at over one hundred dollars.

Children like it, it saves their lives. We mean One Minute Cough Cure, the infallible remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, grippe, and all throat and lung troubles; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

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Our Terms—Cash before delivery.

No matter how soon the Cuban trouble may end, and the sooner the better, our warfare against high prices will continue, and new guns with more powerful ammunition will be brought into active service each week.

This week we give you a few to study about.

Men's Fancy Suit, sure to please	$5 00
Men's Dress Shoe, fancy tan	1 75
Ladies' Dress Shoes, patent leather tip	1 25
Ladies' Storm Overshoe	37c
2 good Brooms, no cheap trash	25c
Night Lamp, complete, neat and pretty	10c
Felt Window Shades, spring roller, pretty colors	13c
Clothes Baskets, 27 in. neat and well made	50c
Dish Pan, 10 qt. very cheap	10c
String Ties, very pretty, for negligee shirt	5c
White Lawn Ties, good effect, 1c each, 10c doz.	

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